THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,

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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

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MERCHANT BAR IRON,

Of the "Sligo" & "Tyrone" brands.

CITY ITEMS.

Dry Goods.

Country merchants will find full lines of bleached and brown goods, prints, dress goods, pant stuffs, flannels, shawls, notions, &c., at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street. Everything is sold at the very lowest Eastern quotations.

Pittsburgh Female College.

Fall term commences Tuesday, August 29. In buildings, faculty, patronage and general advantages the college is unequalled by any ladies' school in the State. Special advantages in music. Send to Rev. I. C. Pershing for catalogue.

Kenwood Boarding School

For Boys.—The eleventh academic year will begin September 11th. For catalogues, address Rev. J. P. Taylor, New Brighton, Pa.

Beaver Female Seminary

And Musical Institute. Three spacious brick buildings. The ablest faculty to be found connected with any exclusively female school. Next term of fourteen weeks opens September 12, 1865. For catalogues, address Rev. R. F. Taylor, Beaver, Pa.

Medicines.

Just received Humphrey's Homœopathic Medicines, Burnett's Cocoaine, Lubin's Cocoanut Cream for the hair, Lindsey's Blood Searcher, Congress Water, Blue Lick Water, Fresh Soda Water, at Fulton's drug store Fifth street.

Reduction in Prices.

Persons wishing to buy hats and caps, are respectfully invited to call at Wm. Fleming's, No. 139 Wood street, where is kept a complete stock of all the late styles of hats and caps, of all desirable colors. Having closing out his stock of summer goods without regard to cost. You cannot fail to be pleased both with quality and price. Please give him a call, No. 139 Wood street.

Fall Styles for Ladies' Dresses.

Barker & Co., 59 Market street, will make a grand opening, Monday next, in silks and every variety of fabric adapted for the coming season. Very many quite new styles will be found among them, affording those of our fair readers who are particular as to what they wear, an excellent opportunity for making their selections.

Fall Goods.

We have this day received from the importer our first supply of woolen goods, for men's wear, and would respectfully invite the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity to call and examine our stock, which is varied and complete. Wm. Ladley & Co., (Wm. Ladley and Owen Byrne.)

For Lindsay's Blood Searcher.

J. M. Fulton is the appointed person to manufacture this celebrated blood remedy, At Nos. 67 and 69 Fifth street it can be had wholesale or retail in all of its purity.

Card Photographs of Everybody

At Pittock's, opposite the Postoffice.

Shingles.

The best in the market—18-inch shaved and sawed. All kinds of lumber at C. C. Boyle & Co.'s lumber yard, Alleghany.

For Medicinal Liquors of all Kinds,

Liquors that can be relied on for purity and excellence, remember the place to get them is at Fleming Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street.

Income Omitted, 23d District.

Alex. Holstein, 411 494.

The Pope and the Fenians.

The Right Rev. Dr. Wood, Bishop of Philadelphia, has sent us, says the Catholic *Mirror*, of Baltimore, the following missive from Rome, in relation to the position of the Holy See towards the Fenians, in which it will be seen that the decision attributed to that august Tribunal by certain Fenian journals of this country is pronounced to be "utterly false."

Right Rev. James F. Wood, Bishop of Philadelphia:

The Sacr. Cong. Ven. Inq. has desired me to signify to your Lordship that the assertion made in certain newspapers to the effect that the following decision had been given by the Holy See, to wit: "Fenianism is no case inquisitorial," the Fenians are not to be disturbed—is utterly false.

I communicate this at the request of the aforesaid congregation, lest it should be supposed by any one that anything in favor of this Society has emanated from the Holy See.

In the mean time, &c.,

ALEX. CARD. BARNABO.

Jeff. Davis in London.

The present American correspondent of the London *Times* has sent an extraordinary letter to that paper, where it appears on the 4th of August. The letter is dated at Saratoga, and is devoted to a most stinging exposition of the hideous crimes of the rebel chief toward the prisoners at Andersonville and elsewhere. This communication must produce a profound impression in England, and do much to revolutionize public sentiment there in regard to the general conduct of the rebels. The writer says that the desire to punish Davis "is not so unreasonable as it looks at a distance." He adds:

"Not only can it be maintained but justified: it does not arise from any party passion, but from the remembrance of deeds which are more horrible than the English mind can have any idea of, and it is constantly fed by new proofs of barbarity perpetrated upon Federal prisoners."

The writer goes over the whole ground, for and against, but admits that "the prisoners died from hunger in sight of plenty."

INTERESTING.—A late New York letter says: "I cannot hear that anybody has been stealing from anybody in or out of Wall street, to any considerable amount, since I wrote you yesterday. A good many people that you see running up and down the "curb stone" appear to be nervous and frightened about "possible developments" concerning Tom, Dick and Harry, that are yet to come out, but up to 1 o'clock I think I may say no fresh "embezzlements," nor "abstractions," nor "irregularities" have come to light. But no man can tell what a day or an hour may bring forth. It will not do now to be astonished at anything. The practical operation of the eighth commandment is suspended for the present, and people coming from the country into New York had better keep a sharp eye to their wallets.

On Friday last, Colonel James Buchanan Cross, the most expert forger in the country, was released from the Eastern Penitentiary, having served out his term of five years. Colonel Cross was arrested in 1860, and taken to Philadelphia, tried, convicted of forgery, and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Two or three years ago he almost escaped from his confinement by means of a forged application for pardon, purporting to come from the War Department. A regular pardon was obtained from Governor Curtin, and Cross was taken to Washington by United States Marshal Millward, but upon being presented to President Stanton the fraud was exposed. Cross then invoked the aid of the Courts in his behalf but failed, and was sent back to his old quarters, where he has just completed his term.

By the arrival of a New Orleans steamer we have the following from Texas: Commodore Leon Smith has arrived at Brazos Santiago. He says the manner in which the warfare in Mexico is carried on is perfectly terrible. Neither side takes any prisoners, but murders all they capture. The military authorities at Galveston exert themselves to preserve order, but robberies are prevalent. The army worm is ravaging in the interior. The planters are said to be doing better generally than it was supposed they would.

FAILURE IN CHICAGO.—James Boyd & Bros., brokers in Chicago, have suspended, their funds being in the hands of Ketchum, Son & Co., who have failed in New York in consequence of the heavy defalcation. Several of the heavy National banks of that city have also been sufferers by the New York defalcations, but no apprehensions exist as to their ability to weather the storm.

STATISTICS of the War Department show that during the rebellion our armies captured over three hundred thousand prisoners of war, besides paroling about one hundred and sixty thousand more of the final surrender of the different rebel armies. These records are now undergoing a complete compilation, and the facts developed thereby are of much interest.

Mr. B. B. French, of Washington communicates to the New England *Farmer* the fact that, by the advice of Mr. Newton, Commissioner of Agriculture, he put a cart load of gas lime around a plum tree in the autumn, and had an enormous crop of plums the year following, from a tree whose crop for ten years had been entirely lost by the stinging of the curculi.

Over $9,000,000 in certificates of indebtedness were redeemed during the week ending on Saturday, and $400,000 in mutilated currency has been destroyed.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1865. NO. 290.

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1865.

The Episcopal General Convention.

A very earnest feeling exists among Episcopalians in reference to the subject of admitting the representatives of the Southern Church into the approaching General Convention. Bishop HOPKINS, of Vermont, the senior of the House of Bishops, who is well known for his avowed sympathy with the late rebellion, and whose treatise on the subject of slavery was extensively used as a campaign document in this state in 1863, has, as is already known to our readers, addressed a circular letter to the other Northern Bishops soliciting their aid to restore the church South to its former position in the church of the country. The letter has met with but a very limited approval, and from all the indications we think it will fail in its object. It is felt by the people of that church in the North that the next assembling of the General Convention cannot pass without making an emphatic record on the subject of the rebellion, and that it would produce a discouraging irritation in the minds of the Southern Bishops and Delegates to be present and hear the causes, purposes and results of the wicked rebellion discussed by the Bishops and Delegates of the North.

It is believed by many that the Southern church should not be permitted to participate in the General Conventions until it has shown a proper spirit in regard to the vexed question of the war, in the same way in which it is the purpose of President JOHNSON not to admit the Southern States to the enjoyment of the privileges of the National Government until the people manifest a sincere disposition to become loyal and law-abiding citizens. We have already referred in these columns to the position taken by Bishops WILMER and GREEN in regard to praying for the President of the United States, and shown that they represented the feeling of the church in their respective States. Bishop ELLIOTT, of Georgia, has entered the lists in a letter in reply to a New York clergymen in reference to taking part in the Convention. With such views as he expresses we do not think that he will be permitted to take his seat. He "reveres the memory" of such men as the military Bishop POLK "and weeps over their graves," and says:

Nor, I frankly say it, do I anticipate, when recalling the worthy high-toned men who once formed on general convention, and who will be disparaging to them or painful to me; but yet I feel it to be the duty of the church, over which I have been called temporarily to preside, to guard against any such possibility. *Silence, if you please, but let it be distinctly understood that there shall not be a word of eulogy or disparate.*

He deplores the dark and miserable future of the "unfortunate negroes" who have been made free "by the edict of Puritanism," and all that he can say in behalf of the *fanatics* who struck the chains with which he and his like had fettered the slaves is, "Father forgive them, for they know not what they do." The prayer that the Savior uttered in behalf of his murderers, is thus irreverently applied to those who obeyed the Savior's command to "break every yoke and let the oppressed go free." With such epithets as "fanatics" on his lips, we do not think that the men to whom it is applied can have much disposition to associate with the Georgia Bishop.

STATE TEACHER'S ASSOCIATION.

The Banquet by the Citizens of Harrisburg—Speeches by Prominent Guests—A Pleasant Entertainment.

Our correspondent, who has returned from Harrisburg, states that the festival and banquet, given to the members of the National Teachers' Association, on Friday evening, at the State Capital Hotel, Harrisburg, was a very interesting, as well as a magnificent affair, being a most happy and appropriate finale to the proceedings of the week. About ten o'clock in the evening, some seven hundred ladies and gentlemen, teachers, together with quite a number of citizens of the city, assembled in the spacious and well ordered dining room of the hotel, where tables were laden with peaches and cream, melons, cakes, &c. After prayer by the Rev. G. A. LEACH, of Baltimore, Professor HENRY, of Harrisburg, in a few appropriate remarks, bid the members of the Association a most cordial welcome on behalf of the citizens of the city of the Capital, things prepared for them. When all present had done ample justice to the refreshments, Professor WICKERSHAM, President of the Association, called the vast throng to order, and in order, when speeches, eloquent, happy, and appropriate, were the order of the night. Brief addresses were made by Professor Greene, of Rhode Island, Professor BURGESS, of Boston, Gordon, of Massachusetts, Hon. P. C. Shannon, of Pittsburgh, Mr. Cummings, of Oregon, Governor Gilpin, of Colorado, and others. Professor Wick also favored the company with a couple of excellent songs. Governor Curtin was next called upon, by Professor Wickersham, who said that Pennsylvania had a Governor of whom all citizens, but more especially the Excellency responded in a few most happy and well-timed remarks, which closed the speaking, assuring the representatives of the educational interests of the Keystone people. His auditors present, that the high honor they had done Pennsylvania in selecting its capital as the place of meeting was appreciated by them all; expressing the hope that they were satisfied with the manner in which they had been entertained, and wishing that they would have a pleasant return to their homes and friends. The "Star Spangled Banner" was now sung, the hundreds of voices joining in the chorus, followed by the Doxology and a prayer from Rev. T. Jack Jackson, after which those present were separated, highly delighted with the evening's entertainment.

The whole thing was most elegantly managed, and was another evidence that THOMPSON, the enterprising proprietor of the State Capital Hotel, and Joshua Baker, his polite chief clerk, understand their business.

Telegraphic Summary.

John Forsyth has been appointed Mayor of Mobile.

The rebel General Ewell, was among the visitors to the President, on Saturday.

The issues of National currency, for the week ending on Saturday, amounted to $3,065,500.

The receipts of internal revenue on Friday amounted to almost $2,000,000.

No more National Banks are to be authorized, except in cases where the applications were filed prior to August 1st.

The next sale of vessels, employed by the Government, takes place at the Washington Navy Yard on the 15th of September.

The steamer Bella Donna, with 570 bales of cotton on board, was sunk in Red river on the 10th. The boat and cargo are a total loss.

The building occupied by the special Treasury Agent in Little Rock was destroyed by fire recently. The loss was $15,000.

Some of the creditors of Ketchum, Son & Co. state that they would be glad to get fifty cents on the dollar on their claims.

The Waterbury Bank, Waterbury, Conn., has commenced a suit against Ketchum, Son & Co. for $72,000.

The Union Pacific Railway, recently damaged by the flood in Kansas, is to be immediately repaired.

A portion of the Lincoln Hospital, in Washington, was destroyed by fire on Friday night. The patients had been removed a few days previously.

It is proposed to consolidate the Veteran Reserve Corps into six regiments. This will cause to be mustered out of service a large number of supernumeraries officers.

The military commission, of which General Wallace is President, met and organized, in Washington, on Saturday. Prisoners other than Wirz, it is said, may be tried before it. The charges and specifications in the case of Wirz will not be made known until the day of trial.

Gen. Dan. Sickles, recently appointed to command the second military district, comprising the States of New York, Massachusetts, and Vermont, was serenaded on Friday night, and made a speech complimenting the conduct and valor of the New England troops.

A detailed statement is given of the manner in which the Atlantic Cable was broken. It seems that the "picking-up" apparatus brought the cable so near the bows of the Great Eastern that in every surge she made, she chafed and cut it so that it could not stand the strain.

It is stated that Atlanta, Ga., is reviving with wonderful rapidity from the losses inflicted by the war. Great numbers of the old inhabitants have returned, and new comers are constantly flocking in. Houses command higher rents than in 1860, and buildings are said to be springing up in every direction.

Reports of outrages upon Union men in North Carolina continue to be received. It is said that two women, who had been sent to Fayetteville to open a school for colored children, were not permitted to land. They were informed by the Sheriff that if they were men, they would be served as such people were before the war. A negro was recently strung up by the thumbs by one of the civil officers lately appointed by Gov. Holden. Army officers are looked upon with great contempt. Fayetteville has been garrisoned by colored troops.

The St. Louis *Dispatch* says that five hundred houses of worship will be closed in Missouri on the 24 of September, because the preachers will not take the test oath prescribed by the new Constitution. We do not think that it will be any loss to the people of that State, for a preacher who refuses to subscribe to the oath of allegiance cannot be a sincere servant of Christ, in that he does not render obedience to the Government as Christ commands, and is incapable of leading sinners to salvation.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

LATEST OIL STRIKES.

Another Big Well on Pithole Creek.

A Good Strike on the Allegheny

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, August 20.

Well No. 6, on the Kinney Farm, Pithole creek, commenced flowing at the rate of two hundred barrels per day on Friday.

The Magee well, on the Farren Farm, one mile below Oil City, on the Allegheny river, commenced pumping at the rate of seventy-five barrels per day on Friday. G. W. P.

WASHINGTON.

The Massachusetts Claim.

Mosbey, the Guerrilla Chief.

Burning of the Lincoln Hospital

NO MORE NATIONAL BANKS

POLITICAL FEVER IN BALTIMORE.

Abuses of the Freedmen in Alabama.

The Mayor of Mobile Deposed.

Kentucky Congressmen in Washington.

EWELL VISITS THE PRESIDENT.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 19.

The claims of Massachusetts, to the extent of about one million three hundred thousand dollars, on account of advances during the war, have been allowed. The remainder of her claim is now under examination.

Moseby, the Noted Guerrilla

And horse thief, has been appointed one of the judges of a tournament at Leesburg on the first of September.

Governor Andrew

Is understood to be endeavoring to secure from Government a ship out of the spare stock on the Quartermaster's hands to send his cargo of women around to Oregon.

The Lincoln Hospital

Here was fired by an incendiary and partially destroyed.

The National Bank System

Has reached its limit. No banks, save those whose papers were filed prior to the first of August can now be chartered.

Baltimore, which is nearly always in a political fever of some sort, begins to discuss the successor in Congress of Mr. Webster, lately appointed Collector of the port. Governor Bradford and prosecuting Attorney Thomas seem to be the main candidates.

About twenty wealthy Richmond rebels were pardoned yesterday afternoon and to-day.

A letter has been received at the Freedmen's Bureau from General Swayne, Assistant Commissioner for Alabama, stating that the abuses practised by the planters upon the freedmen, complained of in the Western papers, are being vigorously remedied. Governor Parsons has appointed agents for taking the testimony of colored people with the view of protecting their interests, and everything promises an early abatement of the evils referred to.

The Mayor of Mobile

Has been deposed, and another, friendly to the Government, appointed.

A Great Crowd

Was again at the White House to-day. The doors were finally thrown open, and the miscellaneous throng admitted.

Generals Clay, Smith and Rousseau.

With some others of the Kentucky Congressmen elect, are here.

Attorney General Speed

is back from Cape May, and at his post.

The Rebel General Ewell

Was in the crowd admitted to the presence of the President to-day.

The Rebel General Terrell, of Tennessee, has applied for pardon.

Highly Interesting.

Unemployed Soldiers and Sailors

Rowing Match on the Hudson River.

Examination in the Phœnix Bank Case.

Arrest of an American Citizen in Germany.

NEW YORK, August 20.—About two hundred discharged and unemployed soldiers and sailors met last evening, and organized permanently a "Sailors' and Soldiers' Protective Society." Resolutions were adopted to get up a grand picnic on Friday next, for the benefit of the organization, and requesting General DIX to be its president.

A rowing match, which attracted a large number of spectators, took place on North river yesterday afternoon, between the crews of the boats Atlanta and Columbia. The starting point was off Elysian Fields, and the course was a mile and a half up the stream and back. The Atlanta was the winner, going the three miles in twenty-three minutes and thirty-five seconds, and beating the Columbia by a length.

The examination in the Phœnix Bank case was resumed yesterday. Genevieve Lyons and Charles Brower were present, in custody. During the proceedings the counsel for the defendants stated that the statements of Jenkins be rejected and that the prisoners be discharged, urging that it was not shown in the evidence that the money and Brower got from the money received by them from Jenkins was stolen by him from the bank. The counsel for the prosecution urged the continuance of the case, contending that the evidence was sufficient to that end. The Justice reserved his decision till Monday morning.

The *Herald's* Bremen correspondent gives an account of the reception of the New York Schutzen Club, which left this city on the first of July, to attend the German national shooting festival in that city. A banner was presented to them, and a man representing a negro slave with a broken manacle figured in the procession. Dr. Schoneld, one of the New York Schutzen party, left a sudden desire to revisit the town of Watertown, in Electoral Hesse, where he was born. Carrying this desire into effect, he was arrested by the Hessian authorities for absenting himself from his military duty. The United States Consul at Frankfort was applied to, but it is reported that he replied that he could do nothing in the matter, as the gentleman was a naturalized citizen. Complaint on the subject has now been made to the United States Minister at Berlin.

The *Herald's* Washington specials says a letter has been received by Governor Wirz, if he could, may be tried before it. The charges and specifications in the case of Wirz will not be made known until the day of trial.

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AFFAIRS IN FLORIDA.

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR MARVIN.

NEW YORK, August 20.—The *Tribune's* Jacksonville, Florida, correspondent says: Nothing can prevent the happy and speedy restoration of civil government in the late rebellious States but the corruption of the people by political demagogues. When the war ended by the surrender of the rebel armies, the people promptly acquiesced in the cessation of hostilities and the abolition of slavery. During the last four months, politicians have racked their brains to devise some means by which the servile condition of the freedmen might be continued, with all its dependence, ignorance and degradation. The practice with many has been to make free negro labor, but on such terms that the employer would receive all the benefit there of. It is notorious, that in this State, but few white people have commenced to labor since the war, and that large numbers until recently have subsisted on Government rations. The fact is, had not the freemen labored, but little would have been done to produce a harvest, and the coming winter would have been a season of hunger and suffering. The many statements made in regard to the idleness of the negro are gross exaggerations, and made for the purpose. The object is to compel the Government to institute some form of peonage or apprenticeship for the future government of the black man, and reduce him as nearly as possible to his former condition of chattelism. In no way are the negroes' rights recognized, and but seldom does he hear the expression of a wish for his elevation or welfare.

An enthusiastic mass meeting was held in Lake City for the purpose of welcoming Gov. MARVIN, and listening to an address from him. The general policy of the Government in regard to reconstruction, and especially that of emancipation, were misrepresented to the people. His utterances on the latter topic were so plain and emphatic that some went away sorrowful, for they had been slave-holders. He taught them that the constitution to be formed must secure freedom to all alike and that in no form would slavery ever be revived.

Late Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—It has been stated in some of the papers that a Mr. Foster procured, the other day, a pardon under the Amnesty Proclamation, by giving a claim agent of Washington a check for $500. The facts are substantially as follows: Mr. Foster applied to a gentleman in Richmond to prepare the papers for his pardon and urge its passage. That gentleman did so, and when Foster's name came out and forwarded to the President. It lay on his table, with hundreds of others, for some time, signed by Governor Pierpoint. Foster became impatient, and offered a claim agent of this city a fee of $500 to procure it from the President. This gentleman, who has a national reputation, called on the President, at one of his general receptions, and requested him to take up Mr. Foster's pardon and sign it, endorsing the applicant, and leaving the impression that Mr. Foster was a personal friend of his, and that he acted for it upon that ground. He in no matter represented himself as Mr. Foster's attorney. The request was granted, and the pardon was delivered to him. The President has authority for stating, that hereafter no pardons will be delivered to agents and attorneys. They will be delivered either to applicants in person, or, when that is impossible, and no less humbug to the President, will be sent to the applicants by the mails from the State Department.

Our Meadville Correspondence.

The Liquor Traffic in Crawford County—The Petroleum Shaft on the Dalzell Farm—New Foundry and Machine Shop.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

MEADVILLE, August 17.

CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR IN TITUSVILLE.

The Court this week is overrun with liquor cases. Think of it—seventy-five liquor cases from Titusville alone! Bad whisky and lager must go down in that region in quantities rivaling the supply of oil that comes up. It is devoutly to be hoped that they may get rid of the first named fluid, and the dispensers thereof, and more and more multiply the flow of the crude petroleum.

THE PETROLEUM SHAFT.

Doubtless you have already noted in the COMMERCIAL the project of sinking a shaft in the oil regions. The Petroleum Shaft and Mining Company are putting down a shaft on the Dalzell property, adjoining the Egbert Farm. The shaft is seventeen by seven feet, and to-day, I am advised, has reached a depth of sixty-six feet. The work progresses encouragingly, and the company feel confident of success, not only in obtaining oil, but in clearing up many of the hitherto hidden mysteries concerning the petroleum formation. Aside from pecuniary considerations, developments of great scientific importance must result from the success of this novel enterprise. The undertaking is under the management of a practical miner from England, and who has had considerable experience here in the coal regions.

THE DICK FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

Situated on the railroad at the lower end of the town, is destined to become one of the most important establishments in this section of the county. Its buildings cover an area of two acres, consisting of the foundry, 60 by 100 and storing. The first floor is devoted to the lathes, of which there are four very fine ones, a planer with upright drill, and a gear cutter which can cut such gears as will be required for a span six feet and a half. The upper story is apportioned to the office, drafting room and pattern shop, and is well lighted from all sides. Near the roof is a large tank for piping, and in the rear is constructed as to flood the whole building in case of fire in a few minutes. The machinery is worked by an upright engine of twenty horse power, designed by the partners, Mr. Fisk, and is a very superior one. The smithy has two fires, and its arrangement is every way complete. The foundry is fifty feet square, having a moulding floor of forty feet square. It is finely built, and has upright posts of twenty feet. There is a fine track connecting it with the machine shop, and another that taps the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, by which it communicates with the yard and interior buildings. The blower for the cupola is from the celebrated maker, Sturtevant, Massachusetts. The cupola is a ten foot one by Ajax survey. It is one of the best in use, and is calculated to do more work with less expense of fuel than any in use. Each of the departments is superintended by a mechanic, while the firm, Messrs. Dick and Fisk, D. Dick, J. S. Fisk, L. Booth, and E. Bassel, men of rare mechanical experience and ability, Messrs. Dick and Fisk have both attained high distinction in their profession as inventors.

COAL DIGGING MACHINE.

Your correspondent had an opportunity of seeing the model of the coal mining machine, invented by Messrs. Dick & Westlake. This invention is destined to create a revolution in the coal mining interest, and has already elicited worthy commendations from the Governor, all editors and leading papers and scientific men. Within sight of the works are several fine dwellings going up for the accommodation of the workmen. They are in series of seven rooms, each, containing parlor and closets, with cellars, sinks, and excellent wells.

I have been thus full in the details of this establishment, because its success is of much importance, and believing that such matters are of primary interest to your readers here and elsewhere.

THE HARVEST.

We have had for the first time in two months, a week of fine weather. The oats and grass have been harvested in fine condition. N.

OUR FRANKLIN CORRESPONDENCE.

Another Oil Strike on Sugar Creek—Building Improvements in Franklin—A Direct Railway Route from Pittsburgh Wanted.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

FRANKLIN, August 18, 1865.

A NEW OIL WELL

On the Bumper's Farm, on Sugar Creek, has been tested, and yield thirty barrels of lubricating oil. It is two miles above Cooperstown and about seven miles from the mouth of the creek. It is creating much excitement and confirms the opinion of many that Sugar Creek is destined to be one of the most important points in the oil region.

NEW BUILDINGS.

I have seen the plan of a new building to be erected by F. L. Hanna, Esq., a citizen of this place. It will be one hundred and fifty feet front by about one hundred feet deep, four stories in height, and built of stone and brick. The basement will be well ventilated and lighted, suitable for restaurants or other business. The first story will be adapted to stores, and a public market, and supported by massive ornamented iron columns. The second will be designed for offices or such kindred uses. A large and spacious hall will be contained in the third story, and the fourth will be parcelled into rooms for various purposes. The building will be surmounted with a fine cupola, and, if in accordance with the general appearance of the same, the edifice will be an ornament to the borough, and a credit to the taste, spirit and enterprise of Mr. Hanna. The estimated cost of this building is $25,000. It will be completed next year.

A new Catholic church has been erected on Liberty street. The United Presbyterians are building a new brick church, which will soon be completed. The Methodist Episcopals have raised on subscription $35,000 for the same purpose, and talk of increasing the amount to fifty or sixty thousand. The Presbyterians are also of worthy raising money, and are but little, if any behind, the Methodists. The two latter will probably commence building this season and finish early next summer. So, you see, we are not forgetful of church matters, notwithstanding the excitement in oil and business matters.

I might add that the School Directors contemplated building a first class School House or Academy building, the coming season. A new Masonic Hall is in process of erection; and a number of other large buildings, for stores and other purposes.

So, you will perceive, Franklin is bound to be a city ere long, and if the capitalists and business men of your city could see their own interest in its true light, they would allow the shortest possible time to elapse before they had a direct railroad connection with this place. Weather fair.

OUR CROP CORRESPONDENCE.

Southwestern Pennsylvania.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., August 16, 1865.

Having been, by my business, compelled to travel (not by railroad) but by horses and carriage, through Indiana, Westmoreland, Somerset, Fayette, Green and Washington counties, this State, and willing to contribute something to the general stock of crop intelligence, as the result of my observation, I will give you the following: The wheat crop throughout these counties will not average one-half crop in quantity, and is inferior in quality. Rye better, but not a good crop. Oats a fair crop. Hay and grass, the most abundant that has been for years. Fruit scarce: the apple crop almost an entire failure. Potatoes look well, and corn promises to be more abundant than for many years.

There is a large crop of wool, most of which is yet in the hands of the producer. Hogs are very scarce; not enough in these counties for the home supply. Fat cattle are scarcer than ever before; there will not be the one-fourth part of the fat cattle driven from these counties, that were driven last year. The war has exhausted the cattle, and the distillers having pretty much all stopped, the farmers will not have the usual market for their corn. They will consequently be compelled to go into other districts, to buy both hogs and cattle to eat their corn. Respectfully, W. B. H.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The United Fire Company of Wheeling have succeeded in raising a sufficient sum of money and are about purchasing a steamer.

The ninety-seventh anniversary commencement of Brown University takes place September 6th. The graduating class is unusually large.

The farmers in Ohio are still holding to their wool clips for higher prices. Last week small quantities were sold in the interior at 60 and 65 cents.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company have in contemplation the establishment of a line between Philadelphia and Liverpool or London, and are to be assisted in the undertaking by the corporation of Philadelphia.

The place chosen for a rendezvous for the iron clads is the "Black Channel," on the Delaware river, which separates League Island from the Pennsylvania shore. This will constitute an ordinary for all light-draught iron-clads.

The parties arrested in Montreal for attempting the abduction of George N. Sanders were finally committed for trial on Thursday on the charges, one of conspiracy, one of kidnapping, and three of shooting with intent to murder.

In response to the complaints of soldiers who now demand that they be mustered out because they enlisted for three years, or during the war, Major General Terry, commanding the Department of Virginia, defines the term "during the war" to mean "as long as any military necessity exists in the late insurrectionary States."

The *Saratogian* says the amount of Congress water drank at the spring, during the height of the season, is doubtless greater than many people suppose. A count was kept one morning this week, when it appeared that four boys dipped at the rate of fifty glasses a minute, or 3,000 glasses per hour. This would mark that morning, in three hours, was about 9,000.

The Indianapolis and Cincinnati railroad is pushing its line up the Whitewater Valley toward Brookville. It is also surveying a line along the Ohio river to Louisville. Its depot arrangements in Cincinnati are rapidly approaching completion, and in a few months they will be in readiness to give entrance to some six Eastern and Western roads.

Albert A. Jones, freight collector in New York for the Erie Railroad Company, is said to be a defaulter to a considerable amount. His books are undergoing an examination. He has gone to New Orleans. He had two modes of living, one very humble, and the other magnificent and without any medium. He counts his friends at an expense of not less than ten thousand dollars a year. So it goes in the metropolis.

At the Diocesan Convention of Western N. Y. delegates were chosen to the General Convention. There was considerable feeling manifested on the subject, particularly in regard to Governor Seymour. The Rochester *Democrat* says the feeling was such that it was deemed necessary for a choice, while his colleagues who were on the same ticket, received about eighty votes each. Among other resolutions the Convention passed a resolution fixing the Bishop's salary at $6,000 per annum.

In New York there are no symptoms of the panicky feeling of two or three days ago; confidence is becoming more general, and the market differs little from its condition a week ago. The losses connected with the frauds and failures will fall chiefly upon strong institutions and firms, few of any account being involved in cases of suspension. It is understood that the loss of Graham & Co. upon stock contracts will not exceed $1,000,000. The assets already realized under the assignment amount to about 40 per cent. of the liabilities.

The State Department has received intelligence from the United States Consul, dated July 27, Port Mahon, that he had received official notice that the cholera had made its appearance on the coast of Spain. The civil Governor of the island had given directions that proper care should be given to prevent the spreading of the disease, should any arrive having it on board. The Consul remarks, in his dispatch to the State Department, that "this is the principal quarantine station in the Mediterranean, and the information may be accepted as true."

STATE ITEMS.

Howard Rupert, convicted of the murder of Wilson Vanasdlen, in Cumberland county, has been sentenced to be hung. His brothers Lewis and Henry Rupert were sentenced to the Penitentiary for three and six years respectively, having been convicted of murder in the second degree.

Saturday morning a fire broke out in Lentz curled hair factory, in the Sixteenth Ward, Philadelphia, which proved very disastrous. The factory, which was a large building, and five dwelling houses were destroyed. The total loss is estimated at [illegible] partly covered by insurance.

Henry Bertler, a German pump-maker of Harrisburg, desiring to sell his property, was informed he must have his wife's consent to do the same. She being unfavorably disposed to the sale, on Saturday he seized an axe and beat her with it in a horrible and probably a fatal manner. To finish out his own throat with a butcher knife, and to make sure of the matter, parties were about sixty years of age and had not latterly lived agreeably.

The Union men of Lancaster county have placed in nomination the following ticket:—Assembly, R. W. Shenk, Day Wood, Charles Pennes and John M. Stehman; County Treasurer, Samuel Ensminger; District Attorney, William Mc. Conley; County Commissioners, Daniel Stokom; Prison Inspectors, George Long and Christian Herr; Directors of the Poor, Conrad Hast, Samuel Wolf and Simon Groff; County Surveyor, A. K. Wilmer; Auditor, D. M. Eaby.

An old negro, named Edenborough Smith, supposed to be over a hundred years old, and reputed to possess considerable specie, who lived alone in a cabin on Laurel Hill, about three miles from Johnstown, was found on Thursday morning on the floor, weltering in his own blood, with a faithful dog keeping watch over his dead body. It is stated that the cabin had been ransacked for plunder, and suspicion attaches to a young white man who stopped on Wednesday night at the house of a colored woman who resides near to the cabin of Smith. The young man is said to be missing.

At the late session of the Eighth Pennsylvania State Convention, of the Order of Junior Sons of America, at Altoona, the following were chosen as the permanent officers of the Convention, who will remain in office during the year: President, R. K. Evan; First V. P., Peter S. Treese; Second V. P., D. S. Hallowell; Recording Secretary, Charles W. Eskridge; A. R. S., M. H. Taylor; Sergeant at Arms, S. E. Treese. The Convention was in session three days, and during that time many important matters of business of the Order were then adjourned to convene again on the second Tuesday of August, 1866, at Minersville, Schuylkill county, Pa.

Johnstown, Cambria county, has two patriotic families, whose history is as follows: A gray haired man named Elisha C. Bennett, an Englishman by birth, who had seen nine years' service in the British army, had subsequently served nineteen years in the regular army of the United States, was Orderly Sergeant of Battery E, First Artillery, through the Mexican war, being out of service and in Johnstown at the beginning of the rebellion, at once enlisted in the 8th Regulars. At Murfreesboro, he was wounded and mustered out. He is the father of twelve children, nine of whom are living. All these, six also enlisted, as did also his only son-in-law—in all, eight soldiers, and all privates, in one family. Strange to say, after doing their duty like men, and going through many a bloody contest, all of them escaped with their lives, and are now at home. There also resides in Johnstown, a man named John Litz, who with five of his sons, Ebenezer, Abram H., James, Thomas and John, have served in the army, all at the same time, and participated in some of the most fiercely contested battles of the war, and, with the exception of one being slightly wounded in the leg, have returned to their home in good health and sound condition. While these members of the family were in the army, the wife and mother converted her house into a hospital for the use of sick veterans who were encamped in the town last fall.

"WANT to see Grant mighty bad, do you?" said a blue-coated veteran to the people crowding aboard the cars the other morning, on their way to the capital to get a squint at our famous General. "W-e-a-l, why in thunder didn't you come down to the front when he wanted to see you, hey."

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

Mr. Halloway Remains in Washington.

Order from General Gilmore.

Muster-out of Colored Troops

Land Grants to Oregon.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 20.

D. P. Holloway.

Late Commissioner of Patents, and Rodney Mason, former Colonel of an Ohio regiment, concerning whose conduct and treatment by the War Department there has been much newspaper discussion, have settled down here as patent lawyers.

General Gilmore.

Commanding in South Carolina, has issued an order mustering out of service the famous Fifty-Fourth and Fifty-Fifth Massachusetts, the first negro regiments raised for the Government. The Twenty-Sixth, Thirty-Second and the One Hundred and Second United States negro troops are included in the same order. All Second Lieutenants in those regiments, who desire it, and whose record is good, will be immediately assigned to other negro regiments, and a part of the officers of higher grade will be provided for in a similar way.

A patent has just been issued to the State of Oregon for 4,018 acres, as indemnity for that quantity of swamp lands in Montgomery county

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1865.

UNION STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
of Montgomery.

SURVEYOR GENERAL:
JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
of Cambria.

Crop Correspondence.

We shall feel under great obligations to whoever will write us, briefly and reliably, concerning the crops wherever the COMMERCIAL circulates. It is facts we want, and at the earliest possible moment, concerning every crop—not forgetting the grape. Will growers and others take a little time to contribute what they can to render as complete as possible information which, when collected, will be of great value?

The Trial of Wirz.

The Commission detailed to try Captain WIRZ has been increased by the addition of Major Generals LEW. WALLACE, JOHN W. GEARY, GRESHAM MORTON and LORENZO THOMAS, which indicates that it is the purpose of the Government to give that diabolical fiend a full, fair and impartial trial. In addition to the fearful array of facts against him, it is understood that a witness to be produced on the trial, will give evidence of the damning barbarism of the accused in trying to persuade a medical officer who had been detailed to vaccinate the prisoners at Andersonville, to use poisonous matter instead of the vaccine virus usually employed in inoculation. So much has already been developed to prove the unspeakable tortures to which our soldiers were subjected in Southern prisons, that human language is too feeble to adequately express the horror we feel in contemplating this fearful subject.

The oft repeated delays in bringing WIRZ to trial has been the subject of constant remark, because we all feel that such a monster should be brought swiftly to justice. An explanation of the matter has, however, lately been made, which will go very far in allaying the impatience which many people have manifested for the past month. It is said that WIRZ is very anxious to make important revelations which will prove JEFF. DAVIS to have been the prime instigator of all the cruelties practised upon our soldiers, and that the authorities manifest a disposition to allow him to become State's evidence, in order to reach the guilty leader of the barbarous conspiracy which inflicted so much misery upon its captives. Much as our indignation may be excited against WIRZ, and much as we feel that such a monster should not be permitted to pollute the land, it seems to us that the cause of justice and humanity would be best served by pardoning the miserable wretch who executed the vengeance of traitors upon Union soldiers, that richly merited punishment may fall upon the greater criminal whose brain conceived such fiendish tortures, and whose heart dictated the orders for carrying them into execution. It has been generally understood since the apprehension of WIRZ, that his defense would be conducted on the orders he had from time to time received from his superior officers, and that the production of such orders would assuredly implicate JEFF. DAVIS. The announcement of such a line of defense has not awakened even the shadow of hope or sympathy for the guilty wretch, and it may be that he has indicated an intention to preserve silence on the subject, with a view to procure better terms for himself. If the development of any facts connected with the guilt of JEFF. DAVIS are in possession of WIRZ and cannot be obtained in any other way, we suppose the authorities will not hesitate to pardon the hand that executed, in order to get at the brain which conceived, the rebel tortures. Of course such a pardon would be conditioned upon the value of the evidence it would develop, and if WIRZ could not succeed in fastening the guilt upon DAVIS, the attempt would militate against himself.

Borrowing Trouble.

Why should people borrow trouble, when they are all the time making the article? Why should they draw "on time," when it is plenty enough "on sight?" Yet there are persons who are perpetually indulging apprehensions of misfortune, diluting the enjoyments of the present by large infusions of possible sorrow, drawn from the contingencies of the future. Such persons are found in the family, shivering with the terrors of filial profligacy; in the church, and dreading the destructive triumph of irreligion; in the State, conjuring up phantoms of political revolution and tyranny. The farmer is a great trouble-borrower, chiefly in the meteorological line, finding the weather or signs of it sadly portentous. Business men of this temperament are on the lookout for a crisis or a crash from the overdoing of trade. The trouble borrower is great on tendencies, and can trace them from the tip end to broad and dreadful possibilities. He is also equally acute on remote and slender relationships—so remote and slender that a brighter vision cannot recognize them.

This sort of persons are not composed only, or perhaps chiefly, of those who have already had some grapplings with trouble. "It is too good to last," is the best acknowledgement which some give to the happiest allotment—borrowing a shade from the future to darken and displace the beauty of the present. A sound health is through fear of disease, physiced away by nostrums, under the auspices of the proverbial nonsense that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." A better philosophy than that of the proverb might be found in the epitaph—"I was well, I wanted to be better, took physic, and here I am." This was the mistake of our seceding Southern brethren. They borrowed trouble from Mr. LINCOLN'S election in 1860. They saw horrible tendencies and relations. They conjured up abolition wars, and to forestall the imaginary and the impossible, they inaugurated the real war. If they had been content with the amount of trouble that fell fairly to their lot among mortals; if, like good republicans, they had shouldered the burden of defeat in a fair election contest, and had not borrowed trouble; it is but truth to say that they would have had a lighter experience of it to-day—no abolition, no slaughter, no impoverishment. But when they were well, under a safe and wise government, with a productive and profitable industry, with an open and remunerative market, they would be better—to rule the country, to depreciate free labor, to force their institution into unwilling places, or to "break the Union, they took the physic of war—a drastic potion it has proved to them—and there they are.

Lesson for Private Life.

The late events in Wall street have made a stir among the monied institutions, and suggested a close inspection and careful examination of their affairs. Might it not also convey some useful instruction, as well as warning, to private individuals and heads of families? The connection of the crimes alluded to with an extravagant and eventually profligate way of living is close and natural. A fondness for expensive show, under the attractive name of style, is easily cultivated into a passion. And when once this is enthroned in the bosom of a young man or woman, its reign is apt to be tyrannical and enduring. The suggestions of prudence and the restraints of conscience lose their influence, and the unhappy victim is left to support his absurd passion by the commission of crime.

That there is pervading in society an excessive amount of display, for a people claiming republican simplicity, will hardly be denied. Nor will it be denied, that it is on the increase. The young, entering on business or home-keeping, are not content to do either in the plain, respectable style in which their parents began. Costly mansions and furniture, hundred dollar rings, and thousand dollar shawls and horses, are rare and curious articles no longer. The contagion extends to a world of imitators. Corruption grows with it. Part of it seeks in the public eye, part rots in secret. A return to republican and christian manners is demanded by duty, interest and happiness.

Presidential Appointments.

The removal of DENNISON from the post of Naval Officer, in New York, in one sense is even more significant than the change in the Custom House. Mr. ODELL, who succeeds DENNISON, has never been classed as a Republican, but a War Democrat. He was a Democrat in the last Congress, but supported all the war measures of the administration, and voted for the Anti-Slavery Constitutional Amendment, which severed the last link that bound *him* to the old party. His appointment is indeed not a recognition of this class of Democrats and of their patriotic services. Mr. ODELL moreover, by experience and other qualifications, is peculiarly fitted for the position. As an old Custom House officer, he knows all the ways; and as a man of tried honor, he has the entire confidence of the public. His appointment will give Collector KING most valuable co-operation, and the day they will enter on the discharge of the duties of their new positions will mark an era, political and business, in those two important offices. If by these appointments JOHNSON has given us an indication of his policy, it must be conceded that it is a good one.

Striking Hard Bottom.

After sounding the depths, shoals, eddies, currents and counter currents of Southern sentiment, we are coming to have some knowledge of the precise location of the real current and the hard bottom. The President's policy, if in nothing else, has been successful to this extent, and for this the experiment has been worth the attempt, and was probably the only one that would have accomplished so much. There is but one way to tell whether a man who has had his legs broken can walk. He must make the trial. If he cannot make headway, he must go under the surgeon's care again. No amount of regret or discussion about what should be the case,—only the naked reality is to be taken into the account. Just so with the South. If the States are not sufficiently cured of secession and restored to a truly loyal condition, let them remain under the direction of the Government till they are. The only question is, have they been restored? Can they go alone, and, under the President's plan, walk in the plain and easy ways of loyalty? That plan proposed only an honest trial; and it must be conceded that the trial, so far as it has been made, does not indicate a favorable result. And here we introduce to the reader the principal portion of the letter by the Washington correspondent of the *Independent*, which, we presume, was written not without a knowledge of what is therein set forth:

> The Tennessee election greatly disappoints the President. It could not fail to do so. Such a "bi-cameral, reconstructed" affair, his own plaster, and it has elected a delegation which went madly into the rebellion. But they are loyal white men of Tennessee were unjust to its black inhabitants, and they now find themselves in a minority, or, if in the majority, it is so slight that they tremble when they think of future elections. The President is the most faithful man, and he perceives that his reconstruction plans, so far as Tennessee is concerned, have lamentably failed. This is generally admitted in Washington. Unless some unforeseen event occurs, I suppose that the Tennessee delegation will not succeed in obtaining admittance to Congress. It is doubtful if the President's declaration that Tennessee has now no longer to be considered a rebellious State in the Union, and is no longer to be treated as one of the rebellious States to their white inhabitants.
>
> There is really nothing discouraging in the present position of things as far as Tennessee is concerned. An optimist could have expected that traitors would become loyal at once. Enforced loyalty is not to be trusted. In due time the South will accept the "logic" of events, and cheerfully accept her position under the Government. She will not be the first sufferer, if she has to learn the lesson of obedience and humility. Northern ideas are to prevail in the South henceforth, and the Southern people must adapt themselves to such things.
>
> The prospect for next winter's congressional contest under the subject of reconstruction or restoration is good. The history of the Republican party will be found to gather all classes of Republicans, and, so far as I can learn, both radicals and conservatives are asking, "What is the best way to save the nation from disaster?" There is no longer the thought of a bitter controversy between friends and foes on this subject. The President is far less fixed in his ideas respecting the mode of restoration than he was three months ago, and, unless I am greatly mistaken, Congress will be called on in foreign lands, that, with grief I confess it, I am painfully ignorant of the Saints' days of the English Church.

A writer in the St. Louis *Democrat*, giving the details of the killing of Rev. E. P. Lovejoy and the destruction of his printing establishment by an Alton mob, in 1837, says it may prove interesting to know that the young man who killed him was himself killed in the most barbarous manner a short time afterward, in a fracas in a barroom of the St. Charles Hotel at New Orleans, and that the man that fired the roof died in the Ohio Penitentiary, where he was sentenced for seventeen years, for highway robbery in Cincinnati.

The friends of General Sheridan assert that the order to him to muster out a part of his command will touch him keenly, inasmuch as he has been "spoiling for a fight" with the usurpers in Mexico for a long while, and has entertained the hope that the President, true to his strong adherence to the Monroe doctrine, would encourage him in it. But the President is not that sort of a man, and probably thinks Napoleon rather is to avoid entanglements with foreign powers, unless they should be forced upon him, and fighting to leave to Mexico the fighting of her own battles.

It is now said that Governor Brough cannot live, his medical attendants having relinquished all hope. Secretary Stanton, on hearing of the nature of Governor B.'s illness, wrote a letter to Surgeon General Barr, who attended him, expressing the most sincere concern for his restoration, and detailing another surgeon who has had much experience in the treatment of the complaint with which Governor B. was prostrated. The Secretary speaks of the distinguished invalid as "a valued friend and public servant," to save whom he desires to have every possible effort made.

A Nashville letter says: I have had a long interview with John Bell. He is ten years older in appearance than when the war began. His teeth are out and that affects his speech. His hair and whiskers are very grey, and he is very much stooped and leans upon his staff as an old man is expected to do. I treated him very kindly. He talks very freely about the rebellion and in opposition to it. He says the secessionists in the South are all lunatics, without any lucid intervals—that is to say, they are crazy all the time. I believe it is a principle in law that if a lunatic have lucid intervals he is responsible for acts perpetrated in those intervals. And medical writers say that lunatics without lucid intervals are incurable. So compared they call gentleman to the headquarters of General Thomas, and after a short but agreeable interview with the General, we went to the office of the Provost Marshal, where the old gentleman took the amnesty oath and placed himself right on the record.

Are Protective Duties Added to the Price?

The great *ad captandum* argument urged by the anti-tariff or free trade party against the protective policy, is that "the duty in all cases is added to the price and paid by the consumer."

This argument is utterly unfounded as to *protective* duties; just the reverse is true. So far from *increasing*, the *ultimate* effect has always been to *reduce* the price by increasing competition and supply.

It is true as to *revenue* duties, levied on articles not produced in this country, such as tea, coffee, &c., the duty is generally added to the price and paid by the consumer. And the *immediate* effect of protective duties may, for a short time, be to enhance the price; but this very enhancement of price attracts capital, improved machinery and skill into the business, thus increasing the supply and consequently reducing the price lower and lower as home competition increases the supply, in accordance with the operations of the universal and well understood law of *demand and supply*.

For instance, suppose a prohibitory duty were levied upon any article which we can produce at home to the full extent of our own wants: say a duty of $500 a ton on iron, would not capital, stimulated by this high protective duty, rush at once into the iron business, and would not the increased quantity of iron thus forced upon the market soon bring down the price to the lowest possible point? And such, we assert, has been the uniform and universal effect of *protective* duties without a single exception, and we defy all the advocates of free trade, at home and abroad, to point out a solitary instance to the contrary.

To illustrate the practical effect of high protective duties we will refer to a few cases. In 1816, when the minimum duty of ten cents a yard was levied by Mr. Calhoun on *coarse cottons* to benefit the South, then imported at thirty-five cents a yard, this high duty set American capital, machinery and skill at work, which in the end brought down the price from thirty-five cents to six cents a yard. A duty of four cents was also imposed on imported nails costing fifteen cents a pound, which American competition and skill reduced to three cents. Four dollars a box was imposed on foreign glass costing sixteen dollars a box, which, as every body knows, was afterwards supplied of American manufacture for three dollars a box. Yet we are told by these British free trade advocates that "the duty is always added to the price and paid by the consumer"—that is, that the consumer pays the duty of ten cents on cotton goods which he buys for six—that he pays four cents duty on nails he gets for three cents, and four dollars a box for glass he buys for three dollars. Such are the absurdities advocated by the anti-tariff party to favor foreigners and impoverish our people by sending our money abroad to purchase what we can and ought to produce at home.

We make this further assertion, that the prosperity and revenue of the country have always been coincident with protection; that the prosperity and revenue have invariably gone up or down with the protective policy; while under free trade the people and the treasury have always been impoverished. We challenge and defy the free traders, one and all, to show a single instance to the contrary, from the commencement of the Government to the present hour.

S.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Convention of soldiers opposed to negro suffrage is to be held in Des Moines, Iowa, on Wednesday next.

The first anniversary meeting of the "White Star Union," an association of officers of Gen. Geary's Division, will be held at Philadelphia on the 20 of September.

More sorghum than ever before, is being raised in Iowa this year, and it promises well. In Illinois but little of it is being cultivated.

The people of Springfield, Illinois, held an indignation meeting last Thursday, in reference to the increase of houses of prostitution in that city, and passed a series of very threatening resolutions.

Several fairly executed counterfeits of the national currency, of the denominations of one, five, ten, twenty, fifty, and one hundred dollars, have been received at the Currency Bureau for redemption.

The Sancy diamond owned by a Demidoff in Paris is valued at a million of dollars. It was once swallowed by a servant to save it from thieves who killed him, and restored to its owner by a post mortem operation.

The question is raised in Virginia whether the State is liable for the $30,000,000 worth of tobacco that was destroyed during the war while in the warehouses. The law provides that the State shall pay for tobacco destroyed while in the warehouse for inspection.

The National Lincoln Monument Association have determined to build a vault on the plan submitted by Mr. Cleveland. Prof. Saunders, of the Washington Botanic Gardens, is expected to Spring-field this week to lay out the grounds appropriated to the monument.

Owing to a reduction of about $18 per month on their wages, the freight engineers on the Illinois Central struck. The matter was finally adjusted. The machinists and blacksmiths struck for an advance; the machinists were successful, but the blacksmiths were not, and new men were engaged.

The production of sugar in the Sandwich Islands has reached from eight to nine millions of pounds yearly, and is increasing with such rapidity that an intelligent sugar engineer, Mr. McGregor, from the islands, estimate s the production in 1865 at sixteen millions of pounds, and in 1866 at eighteen millions of pounds.

The banking house of Cole, Gurnler & Co., Lacrosse, Wis., have closed up in consequence of the failure of Ketchum & Co. A bank at Rochester, Minnesota, was robbed of $2,000 Tuesday night last. Two of the robbers, who gave their names as Hugh Francis and A. H. Foster, were caught, and part of the money recovered.

It is said a new species of worm is destroying the grape vines in various parts of the country. The Livingston (New York) *Republican*, describes them as being about three inches long, having three rows of feet, and about one inch in the tail. A touch on either end causes it to fly around scrappishly at the offending object, and it is stated that its bite is poisonous. They are black brown on the back and pink underneath.

Within the past two or three weeks fifteen or twenty steamers have been purchased at different points to navigate the Southern rivers, so that before long an immense trade will be done with a section of country that has been closed to commerce for over four years. It is expected that quite a number of boats will be purchased at Mound City for the same purpose, the majority of them having been later adapted for the Southern rivers than any other.

The British steamship Scotland, from Liverpool, brought eight hundred and fifty passengers. At an average of forty dollars per head, this yields the handsome sum of $34,000 passage money. The expenses of the voyage are estimated at $6,000, so that the Scotland has made a nice thing of it. The Erin, which is to succeed the Scotland, if is expected, will be full one thousand. It is said that a good many emigrants, recently arrived at New York, have been hired to go down to Virginia and other places South, to work on railroads, &c., that class of laborers being preferred to those who have been residents of the Northern States.

The Iowa liquor dealers held a convention in Des Moines last Wednesday, and declared theirs to be a legitimate business, representing a capital of $2,000,000, and entitled to protection under the State laws. They regard the prohibitory law as "an act of usurpation and an infringement of the rights and liberties of the people, inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution of the United States, and opposed to the best interests of the inhabitants of the State." They pledged themselves not to vote for any candidate who was not in favor of the repeal of the law. They were as eloquent over their wrongs as the Southern rebels.

HORSE RACES.—The races in Saratoga have excited more attention this year than ever before, and the attendance has been uncommonly large. In view of the efforts made to popularize this sport and elevate its character to the position which it occupies in England, the following anecdote is revived:

> "It is recorded of Lord Clifford, one of the first of the English Catholic peers who returned to their rank in Parliament upon the passage of the bill emancipating their faith, that his opening motion, made in the House of Lords, for the consideration of a certain measure in a certain day, was met by a loud cry of 'Oaks! Oaks!!' The perplexed nobleman looked about in a hopeless kind of way till a friendly voice near by whispered, 'The Honorable gentleman sits on that day!' Much relieved, Lord Clifford recovered himself and named another day for his motion. Instantly, as before, rang out the peculiar, 'Derby! Derby!' Utterly confounded and bewildered, the inexperienced hereditary legislator fell to excusing himself: 'My lords! he exclaimed, 'I am extremely sorry, but my education has been so much neglected on my foreign tours, that, with grief I confess it, I am painfully ignorant of the Saints' days of the English Church.'"

A PARIS correspondent writes: "The aerial vessel invented by M. Delamarne bids fair to realize the anticipations we were led to entertain as to the successful application of the vertical helm in controlling the currents of wind by which the course of balloons have hitherto been guided." He records an ascension made by Delamarne, with several passengers, and the incidents of the voyage, from which it would seem that the power to ascend and descend at pleasure, and steer in any direction, are accomplished by the inventor. It promises much in the way of aerial traveling.

QUAKER MUNIFICENCE.—The Quakers of England, true to the spirit of their fathers, have contributed over $60,000 for the relief and instruction of the emancipated slaves of the United States, and their munificence in this direction is by no means exhausted. Their agent, Joseph Simpson, Esq., has been in this country since last April, gathering the information necessary to insure a judicious expenditure of their money, and to keep alive the interest in the welfare of the freedmen which has already borne such excellent fruits.

PERSONAL.

The Honorable Robert J. Walker has purchased a Washington mansion for thirty-seven thousand dollars.

Friday morning of last week, the notorious Roger, James Buchanan Cross, was discharged from the Eastern Penitentiary, having served out the term of his sentence—five years—at hard labor and solitary confinement.

Lieutenant General Grant will attend the Iowa State Fair for the benefit of the soldiers' orphans, which opens at Marshalltown on the 28th ult.; also that he will visit Springfield, Illinois, before returning East.

The Most Reverend Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, received the apostolic letters making Right Reverend P. J. Lavialle, President of the St. Mary's College, near Louisville, Marion county, Kentucky, Bishop of Louisville.

Mr. Edwin Forrest, the well-known tragedian, has been confined to his bed, at his home in Philadelphia, for the past two months, by severe illness. A private letter from him, dated the 15th inst., states, however, that he is now slowly recovering, with the prospect of being able to leave the house within a week.

The rebel Commissioner, Robert Ould, was introduced into the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, a few days since. His presence caused quite a furore of excitement. The members and hangers-on of the court crowded around him to shake hands, and made such confession that the business of the time was interfered with to some extent. Mr. Ould, it will be remembered, was formerly prosecuting attorney here.

In the Sierra Nevada there are gigantic trees. Visitors who will insert a marble slab in the bark, and inclose the tree by an iron rail, have the privilege of naming a tree. Mr. Benjamin F. Howard, of Vancouver, while on a visit to the Sierra recently, chose one three hundred feet high, and fifty-one in circumference, whose bark is two feet thick, and named it "Henry Ward Beecher." It stands next to one named "Lincoln."

A writer in the St. Louis *Democrat*, giving the details of the killing of Rev. E. P. Lovejoy and the destruction of his printing establishment by an Alton mob, in 1837, says it may prove interesting to know that the young man who killed him was himself killed in the most barbarous manner a short time afterward, in a fracas in a barroom of the St. Charles Hotel at New Orleans, and that the man that fired the roof died in the Ohio Penitentiary, where he was sentenced for seventeen years, for highway robbery in Cincinnati.

DIED:

HUMBERT.—On Saturday, August 19, at half past 7 o'clock P. M. MARY E. HUMBERT, second daughter of George and Jane Humbert, Esq., aged twenty-one years and nine months.

Friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on MONDAY, August 21, at 10 o'clock from the residence of her parents, No. 59 Sandusky street. A. M.

COATS.—August 20th, at one o'clock, ELIZABETH, wife of Edward Coats, aged 23 years and 3 months.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, Girty's Run, on TUESDAY, August 22, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

We are prepared to offer the following goods at remarkably low prices. Call and be convinced. Peerless Machine Screw Hair Oils, Pomades, Extracts, Patent Medicines, Shaving White Lead, Fine Medicinal Liquors. The above goods, as well as every article in our line, will be sold at the lowest rates. Send for price list direct from headquarters. We are the only agents here for

Swayne's All Healing Ointment,
London Hair Color Restorer.

W. McCLARRAN & CO.,
Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street. jy15

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, SUMMER COMPLAINT, &c., &c.

MAGUIRE'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF BENNE PLANT.

WESTERN SANITARY COMMISSION,
16 North Fifth street,
ST. LOUIS, November 18, 1864.

Messrs. J. & C. Maguire, Druggists, Pittsburgh:

The agents of the Commission have distributed largely in the army your Extract of Benne Plant for the cure of Diarrhœa and Dysentery, and their reports testify to its excellent qualities and the success with which it has been used in the treatment of the disease.

J. G. FORMAN,
Secretary Western Sanitary Commission.

This valuable medicine is sold wholesale and retail in Pittsburgh, at JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street, corner of Diamond, near Fourth street. Sent by express everywhere. au21-MTaW

SILK & DRY GOODS JOBBERS

EDMUND YARD & CO.,

617 Chesnut and 614 Jayne Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

Have just received from auction

500 PIECES FRENCH MERINOES,

300 PIECES ALL-WOOL DELAINES,

Which they offer to the trade

At a Small Advance.

au21-1m

NOTICE

The first annual election for officers of THE MACKSBURG PETROLEUM COMPANY, will be held at the office of Marshall Brown, corner Fifth and Grant streets, on MONDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The stockholders are requested to attend. By order of the President.

au18-3t WM. J. CARSON, Secretary.

CHECK LOST.

CHECK NO. 3030, DATED AUGUST 2, 1865,

for $8600, drawn by Hussey, Wells & Co., on Farmers' Deposit National Bank, and payable to the order of D. N. Wells. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. au19-3t

HORSE STOLEN.

From the farm of Mrs. Eliza Graham, on the Greensburg Pike, THURSDAY, August 17, a bay horse, about 16 hands high, 9 years old, and marked 7's on the left fore shoulder. Any person returning the same to the undersigned will be liberally rewarded.

JOHN MUSSETT,
On the Greensburg Pike.
au19-3t

DR. J. WILSON WISHART.

OFFICE,

No. 164 Fourth St.

au19-3t

FISH—

20 barrels new Baltimore Herring,
25 barrels No. 3 Large Mackerel,
25 half barrels do
20 bbls No. 2 do
25 kits No. 3 do
50 half bbls Lake Herring,
25 half bbls White Fish,
20 half bbls Trout.

For sale by J. B. CANFIELD,
jy24-tf

LIME—200 brrrels Best White Lime for sale by J. B. CANFIELD

jy3

TOBACCO—40 DRUMS PETERSBURG Plug Tobacco, just received and for sale by MILLER & RICKESON,

jy29 Nos. 221 and 223 Liberty street.

CLARK'S INDELIBLE PENCILS,

Gold Mounted Rubber Pencils, Artist Pencils, and Fluid Rubber Propelling Pencils, for sale at the Stationery Store of W. S. HAVEN,
au4 Corner Wood and Third sts.

EGGS.—7 BBLS. FRESH EGGS,

for sale by GEORGE B. JONES & CO.,
my29 141 Water street.

50 BOXES EXTRA ST. LOUIS

Manufactured Navy Tobacco will be sold very low, for cash. Inquire of ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
au29 Corner of Smithfield and Water streets, Opposite the Monongahela House

WANTED.

Advertisements appearing under this head will be charged **ten cents per line.** *No advertisement will be inserted for less than* **forty cents.**

WANTED—A LIMITED NUMBER of passengers to secure berths by Saturday's steamer from New York to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Londonderry. Fare low. D. O'NEILL,
au21-3t 68 Smithfield street.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS Shipping Clerk, or in some similar capacity. Good city references. Address "W. R.," Postoffice, Pittsburgh. au21-1t

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—MEN skilled in drilling oil wells, to go to Duck Creek Valley Oil Company. For terms inquire of A. T. FARNESTOCK, No. 109 Fourth street, or apply to J. C. TILTON, Superintendent, Caldwell, Ohio.

WANTED—A PAIR OF HORIZONTAL BLOWING CYLINDERS, capable of making sufficient blast for twelve forge fires. Any person having a pair of such for sale, will please address immediately, stating price, GEO. T. CORNELL, Superintendent Cumberland Mountain Iron Company, Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pa. au21-10t

WANTED—HOUSE.—WANTS TO rent a good, comfortable house, containing from four to eight rooms, with stable connected. Preferred situated in the suburbs of the town was in contemplated. Inquire No. 117, Pittsburgh Postoffice. au5-1f

AGENTS WANTED FOR OUR Great National Work. The most complete, authentic and reliable Life of Lincoln published. Address JONES, BRUTHERS & CO.,
jy28-dawim Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY Township to sell GRANT AND SHERMAN, their CAMPAIGNS AND GENERALS, by Hon. J. T. Headley, author of "Washington and His Generals," &c., comprising popular biographies of prominent Generals of the Union Army, including graphic descriptions of battles, sieges, Adventures, &c., with numerous steel portraits and battle scenes. Sold only by agents. To all seeking profitable employment, a rare chance is offered to make money. For terms and territory, address at once, with stamp, E. B. TREAT, Publisher, 130 Grand street, N. Y. au18-6t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR RENT—
TWO PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS.
au21-6t E. D. GAZZAM.

1,000 SALESMEN WANTED FOR the "Life and Times of Abraham Lincoln," by Dr. L. P. BROCKETT. Eight large octavo volumes, 750 pages, sold exclusively by subscription. The life of the PEOPLE'S FRIEND, universally liked. Sales immense. Those only are desired who are competent to sell from 50 to 100 or more of this superior work in each locality. Liberal terms to agents. Circulars and particular books have been delivered. R. H. CURRAN, Publisher, Main and Water streets, Rochester, N. Y. au21-3t

SUPERINTENDENT'S DEPARTMENT,
WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, August 21, 1865.

PITTSBURGH STOCKHOLDERS

of this company can obtain their regular quarterly dividends upon application at the Treasurer's office, No. 68 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

F. B. A. PAVIDY,
au21-2t Division Superintendent.

$50 REWARD FOR EACH HORSE.

Stolen, on SATURDAY NIGHT, August 19, a steel-gray mare (sunburned), about 16 hands high, 8 or 9 years old, a wart on left side of her neck, near her head; mane worn off half way back from her head; interferes a little in her hind feet; quilted saddle about half worn, one side of the leather torn by rubbing bridle, double head-stall, new reins, buckles in the middle.

Also, bright bay horse, about 16½ hands high, black mane and tail, and black legs, white star in forehead, no shoes on, 11 years old. JAMES H. HAYES,
WM. WATSON.
No. 136 Wider street, Pittsburgh.
August 21, 1865. au21-3t

OIL TANK FOR SALE.

One Large Iron Tank,

capacity 3,000 barrels, situated in the oil yard of R. D. Cochran & Co., Allegheny. Suitable for salt or lime. Inquire of MAWHINNEY & CO.,
au21-3t Office, Perry's Block, Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of KNOX & PARKER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JAS. A. KNOX, retiring, and JAS. H. PARKER, who is authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

JAS. A. KNOX,
Pittsburgh, August 19, 1865. JAS. H. PARKER.

The undersigned will continue the

Pork Packing and Provision Business

as usual, at No. 309 Liberty street.

JAS. H. PARKER.
Pittsburgh, August 19, 1865. au21-6t

MARE STOLEN.

From the pasture of the subscriber in Westmoreland county, on the night of the 12th of August, a bright bay mare, rising four years old, heavy set, right hind foot white, a few white hairs on forehead, a small scar on right shoulder with trace. I will pay $50 reward for mare and thief, or $25 for either. Any information concerning the same will be thankfully received by me. ROBERT FULTON, Mendon, Westmoreland co., Pa. au21-1w

WILLIAM A. McCLURG,

Merchandise Broker and Commission Merchant in

TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, &C.,

Agent for Philadelphia Central Spice Mills, New York Coffee Exchange, Paper Bags, Prof. Morris' Anniversary Ink, Prof. Smith's Pure Malt Vinegar. Office, No. 63 Wood street. au21-1y

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS IN EAST LIBERTY,

desirable for fine dwellings, located on Negley's lane, within five minutes' walk of the passenger and freight depots. Also, for sale, a two-story frame house in one block, on Tunnel street, near Pennsylvania avenue; price $7,500. One building lot on Sycamore street, No. 145, 22 feet front, 120 deep. One building lot on Webster street. One lot on Tannehill street. Inquire of J. S. STRICKLER,
au21-6rd Agent, 145 Fifth street.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE.

The Trustees of the united college of Washington and Jefferson hereby announce that the first session of the said college, (the year being divided into three sessions,) will open simultaneously in both its branches, at Canonsburg and Washington, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of September next, and continue thirteen weeks.

The Senior, Junior and Sophomore Classes of the Academical Department will be instructed under the immediate care of the President and four Professors, at Canonsburg, and the Freshman Class will be under a Professor as heretofore, with such enlargement from time to time, and fidelity in execution, as may fulfil the objects of the union.

The Freshman Class, the Preparatory School, and a new and complete Department of Science (as applied to the practical arts of life) will be, in like manner, under the supervision, and instruction of the Vice President and two Professors at Washington. An additional professorship has been established in this branch of the college, which will be filled when the funds will warrant it. Students having passed successfully the Junior Class in the Scientific course, will receive diplomas, with the title of B. S. (Bachelor in Science). Special attention will be given, in this department, to Civil and Mining Engineering, Mining, Mechanics, Modern Languages, and the preparation of Teachers.

The Preparatory studies will not, as is common in colleges, be under the care of Tutors and under graduates, but of the Principal Professors.

Further information may be obtained by addressing Professor D. H. RIDDLE, D. D., at Canonsburg, or the Rev. J. ALEXANDER, D. D., Vice President, at Washington.
August 19, 1865. au21-2tdaw2w.

JUST RECEIVED,

A full and complete assortment of

Blank Books and Stationery,

BYERS, SCHOYER & CO.,

Binders and Blank Book Makers

au21-3t 39 FIFTH STREET.

MODERN MIRACLE.—FROM OLD and young, from rich and poor, from high-born and lowly, comes the universal voice of praise for HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER. It is a perfect and miraculous article; cures baldness, making a full head of hair. A better dressing than any Oil or Pomatum. Softens harsh, dry and wiry hair into beautiful silken tresses. But above all, the great backbone, making a healthful growth. GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR. Use it a few times, and, presto, change the dullest and worst-looking Hair resumes its youthful beauty. It does not dye the Hair, but strikes at the root, and fills it with new life and nourishing matter. It will not take a long, disagreeable trial to prove the truth of this matter. The first application will do good; you will see the natural color restoring, and the Hair will look young, the old, gray, discolored appearance of the Hair will be changed to a handsome, shining and beautiful locks. Ask for Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer; no other article is at all like it in effect. You will find it cheap to buy a large bottle, and you will say so when you see the many imitations. Be sure you procure the genuine, manufactured only by R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H.

R. E. SELLERS & CO., corner of Wood and Second streets, Pittsburgh, Wholesale Agents. For sale also by GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, and by all Druggists. jy28-3m

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD.

LOST,

On the 15th day of June, 1865, I mailed in the postoffice, in New York City, two certificates of stock of the COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY for 100 shares each, (Nos. 1,056 and 1,057,) and one certificate of 50 shares, (No. 1,058,) inclosed in a registered envelope addressed to Mr. John Fleming, Pittsburgh, Pa., which have never been received by him, and are supposed to be lost. The above reward will be paid by me for the recovery of said certificates.

T. WYMAN JONES,
Banker, No. 6 Broad street, New York.
August 9, 1865. au12-21aw-1w

REAL ESTATE.

HUMBERT, LIGHTNER & CO.,
Real Estate, Stock and Bill Broker,
Office 105 Third street, Pittsburgh.

Particular attention paid to purchase and sale of

Oil and Coal Lands, Stocks, &c.,

Also, specially to supplying ENGINES, Improved DERRICKS, patent DRIVING PIPE, wood and iron TANKS, and all TOOLS and appurtenances used in operating OIL WELLS and REFINERIES.

REFERENCES.
N. HOLMES & SONS, LLOYD & BLACK,
I. M. PENNOCK Esq., JAS. M. COLLINS, Esq.
my21-2m

BANKS AND BANKERS.

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK
OF
PITTSBURGH.

Capital paid in $1,000,000, with Privilege of $2,000,000.

Banking House Cor. First & Wood.

This Bank, organized under the National Banking System, is now prepared to transact business at its Banking House, corner of Wood and First streets.

Collections made on all accessible points, on the most favorable terms. Special Agents for JAY COOKE, for the sale of

U. S. 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.

SAMUEL REA, President.

F. M. GORDON, Cashier.

J. C. McPHERSON, Teller.

my1-6m

THE
EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH,
Chartered by State of Pennsylvania, 1836.

CAPITAL.....1,000,000

ORGANIZED UNDER NATIONAL LAW, 1865.

This Bank has been designated a

DEPOSITORY OF THE
United States Treasury,

and appointed agent for the sale of the

7-30 LOAN.

Every facility will be offered to investors or parties purchasing for re-sale.

H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

my1-tf

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000, paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.

DIRECTORS:
JAMES LAUGHLIN, ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. H

The Daily Commercial

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

A Visit to the Picture Galleries of Berlin—The Dresden Sengerfest—The Proposed Celebration at Cologne and Interference of the Prussian Government—Unionism in Germany—Austria's Financial Difficulty—Art and Architecture in Berlin—The Empress of Austria—The Waters of Kissingen.

Special correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

KESSINGEN, IN BAVARIA, July 28, 1865.

When I mailed my letter dated at Bremen, I thought I would be able by this time to furnish you with a minute description of the great German national singing festival (Sengerfest) which took place at the city of Dresden within the last eight days, but the intense heat that prevailed during the first four days prevented us from going to Dresden. We preferred staying at the city of Berlin, and there to devote our time to visiting the several picture galleries, statues, parks, zoological gardens, etc., and we had, no doubt, a much better time of it than to have been fairly roasted in a garret sleeping-room at night-time and by the scorching sun in daytime at the festival grounds; for Dresden was already too full of strangers on Saturday, July 22d, to leave any better rooms than garrets for those arriving afterward. It report says the truth, Dresden had a visit of about one hundred thousand strangers. The musical performances seem to have given great satisfaction, and the festival, therefore, was a decided success. The Germans of the United States appear to have taken a lively part in this musical exhibition. Many American flags and presents for premiums, and even a whole singing society, represented the United States on this occasion.

How much politics entered into their songs, speeches, &c., I cannot say, of course, not having been present myself; but I imagine that there was a general caution amongst the participants on account of the things that transpired at the city of Cologne, about the same time, between the Prussian police and the Prussian Representatives, when and there assembled for a celebration amongst themselves, upon the invitation of Mr. Klassen Cappelmann, a distinguished representative of the Cologne district. When the celebrated guests arrived at Cologne, they were informed that the buildings and the arrangements for the festival had been taken possession of by the royal police; that the celebration could not take place at all on the ground—that the meeting of so many representatives had a political tendency; that political meetings were not allowed by the Constitution, &c., A remonstrance by the committee of arrangements to the Mayor of the city, who closed the building engaged for the festival, on higher orders, was all of no avail, as was also an appeal to the court of Appeals, which decided in favor of the appellants; the State's Attorney had taken a writ of error to the next higher tribunal (Cassatzwinshof, at Cologne) at once, and thus the case was pending until the time of the festival was over. It is reported in the papers that the latter tribunal gave its decision again in favor of the representatives, or against the police proceedings.

In the meantime some of the representatives had gone up the Rhine to Oberlahnstein, in Nassau, on a special telegraphic invitation; others home in disgust. At Oberlahnstein they were again disturbed by military from Wiesbaden at the command of the duke of Nassau. Bremen had sent a similar invitation, but being too far distant, their representatives could not avail themselves of the same.

These police proceedings against the Prussian representatives have created a great deal of bad blood in the public press all over Germany and amongst the people in general. Mr. F. Klassen Cappmann was arrested, his papers, &c., seized, as also some others, amongst them Mr. Jacobi, the speaker of the Prussian House of Representatives. Prussia seems to rum the race between constitutionalism and tomfoolism, and we will hear of some big excitements, perhaps something more, next winter, when the Prussian Congress sits at Berlin. There is considerable fomentation going on just now, and over a dozen of newspapers were stopped or confiscated within last week on account of the offended language. It is a fact, agreeable to every American, that the German press develops a moral course and a spirit of manly independence, that promise happy results in the end. There seem to be many men ready to sacrifice life and all for the liberty of the country.

The more I get acquainted with men and things here, the more I feel convinced that Germany will experience hard struggles on her steep road to liberty, but that she will ultimately arrive at the citadel of freedom. The next ten years will be a period in the history of Germany pregnant of events and results, I think, and all signs deceive. Under these circumstances I judge that there was more music than politics at Dresden, the residence of the King of Saxony, as the King of Prussia was absent at the time of our sojourn at Berlin, partly at a bathing place, partly on a trip to meet some agents of the Austrian Government, for the nominal object of adjusting the Schleswig-Holstein question amongst themselves. You know my views on this subject from a former letter. It is true, the Prussian Government made itself, if possible, still more unpopular amongst the people of the little States of Germany, by the late proceedings at Cologne; but Prussia will hold tenaciously to Schleswig-Holstein, in spite of the rest of Germany, and a war with Austria and the middle States is not at all impossible, some consider it even probable. Prussia has one advantage over Austria in the fact that the finances of the latter are in a most deplorable condition. No money, no credit, almost no resources, if compared with the greatness of her debts and the high rates of interest, she had to disarm her enemies in Bohemia on the mere question of her financial difficulties, of late, and will hardly find another one capable of performing impossibilities. Thus Prussia will take full advantage of her rival's bankruptcy.

The city of Berlin is worthy of a visit. Her buildings are, with few exceptions, all in good taste, of massive structure, and representing various styles of durability, convenience and splendor. The Doric, Corinthian, Doric, Ionic,) Byzantine, Renaissance, Gothic and other styles are variously developed, and offer a fair chance for comparison and study. The streets are wide, well paved, clean and airy, similar to the city of Dusseldorf, or that of Philadelphia. The fronts of the building are generally ornamented with reliefs of artistic value, at no small expense either. At the public places, parks, bridges, public buildings, etc., your eye meets the works of the masons in one form or other, sculptures, paintings, casting, etc. In fact, wherever you walk in Berlin, you meet one or the other of the names at the head of this house; you feel yourself surrounded by them as though they were jealous of each other for your admiration or adoration. The statue of Frederick the Great, (resting by Rauch) under the Linden; the mausoleum of Frederick William III at Charcottenburg, sculpture by Rauch, are works of such high merit that even the visitor whose taste is to any degree at all developed, must find it difficult to leave them in quest of more things. The royal gallery of paintings, representing in chronological order the Roman, Netherland, and other schools, by numerous original works of the masters of different periods and transitions (amongst them many works of Raphael, Correggio, Titian &c.,) down to the present time, is in this respect superior to that of Dresden, while Dresden claims to have a richer gallery, though less properly arranged as to schools, time, &c.

Next to the Royal Gallery is the Wagner Gallery, presented by a Mr. Wagner to the National Gallery. It contains paintings less in number, but no less in value than the same number taken from any gallery in existence; among them are John Huss, by Lessing, mentioned in my last from Bremen, and the "Discovery of America by Columbus," by the same artist. Both these paintings, which cost fifteen thousand Prussian dollars apiece, and which can't be bought for any price now, are so thoroughly American that our Government ought to order them form the artist—i. e. now copies; for he is still alive and resides at Carlsruhe in Baden. It is not at all probable, though, at least not certain, that he could make an engagement of the kind; for such talents are always engaged for considerable time ahead. We four Pitts burghers (A. & L. Reineman, Haslage, and myself) had concluded to purchase the said two paintings, if they could have been bought at all; but being presented to the National Gallery they dare not be sold at any price, and relucantly we gave up our hopes. Such works of art must be seen to appreciate them, and to become inspired by them. There are so many paintings of great value that I cannot enter into any further details. After having seen Dresden and Munich I may have occasion to refer back to Dusseldorf and Berlin by way of comparison.

For the next four weeks we Pittsburghers, including my son Henry, have made up our minds to stay at this place, and profit by the mineral waters (Rakuzzy, Panduren, Max, and salino) for our health; hence my next correspondence will either refer to matters and things of this place or be extracts from papers and recollections of the past.

On the very first day we were here, about an hour after our arrival, we had the honor of the company of her majesty, the Empress of Austria, on our walk through the lawn leading from Kissingen to the Saline. We walked slowly by ourselves, and after us followed the Empress with her maid, and no other company with her, rather richly dressed, so much so that she attracted our attention and became the subject of our conversation, in the line of a comparison with ladies' dresses of America, when she hastened to pass us, I, being on the left side of the lawn, where she passed us, made room for her, facing her as she passed and closly examining her features—not knowing at the time that she was the Empress. Had I known it, I should not have been less close in my scrutiny. She is a tall, well built lady, apparently about twenty-six or twenty-years old, of mild, agreeable features, light, fair complexion, light, black hair, the whole figure well proportioned and moving with much elasticity and almost too much swiftness to decipher fully her graces, with which nature has endowed her abundantly. There are a good many other notabilities here just now, and I may have occasion to say something about them in my next. Kissingen is surrounded by a chain of hills from all sides, interrupted by only a few cuts, and appears to the view from the hills like a bird's nest, well and securely placed in the bosom of those hills, which are mostly covered with verdant fields, partly with woods, arranged and used for walks by the guests.

More anon, from yours, &c.,

H. P. MUELLER.

UNION MOWERS PLOWS,

SULKY AND REVOLVING HAY RAKES

Hay Elevators, &c.,

Manufactured and for sale by

JOHN HALL & CO.,

Nos. 121 and 122, corner of Pitt and Liberty street

my28-d&w3m PITTSBURGH.

BAMBOO FISHING POLES—Just received and for sale by

JAMES BOWN,

136 Wood street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS Matthews' VENETIAN HAIR DYE has stood the test of trial, and is constantly increasing in public favor.

The VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest made. Its price is only 75 cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process, which renders it infinitely superior to any dye in the market. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that RUSTY, DEAD appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used, as it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that is desired, from a rich brown to a jetty, lustrous black, that will not stunt, crock or stain the clothing. Price 75 cents, and can be sent by mail, if ordered. Sold by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

A. J. MATTHEWS, Manufacturer,

No. 1 Barclay street, NEW YORK. Wholesale Agts.

DEMAR BARNES & CO., New York. Wholesale Agts.

oc2-1y

THE GREAT FIRE AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

Letter from Mr. Barnum.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1865.

MESSRS. HERRING & CO.—Gentlemen—Through the destruction of the American Museum has proved a serious loss to myself and the public, I am happy to verify the old adage that "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good," and, consequently, congratulate you that your well-known safes have again demonstrated their superior fire-proof qualities in an ordeal of unusual severity.

The safe you made for me some time ago was in the office of the Museum, on the second floor, back part of the building, and in the hottest of the fire.

After twenty-four hours of trial it was found among the debris, and on opening it this day has yie.ded up its contents in very good order—books, papers, policies of insurance, bank bills, all in condition for immediate use, and a noble commentary on the trustworthiness of Herring's Fire-proof Safes. Truly yours, P. T. BARNUM.

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VALUABLE IRON PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TENNESSEE

ROLLING WORKS.

We will offer for sale on the 3d DAY OF OCTOBER, 1865, on the premises, the valuable Iron Property known as the

Tennessee Rolling Works,

with 6440 acres of Land, about 600 acres good Farming Land cleared and under fence, situated on the Cumberland River, fifty miles above the mouth, in Lyon county, Kentucky, embracing a large and complete Rolling Mill, a Forge with twenty Nobbling Fires, a Machine shop containing Lathes, Boring and Planing Machines, with a Roller and Engine to run separate from Mill; with a third Mill attached, a large Warehouse, Dry Goods store, Brick Office, and a large number of Dwellings for workmen. Also about Forty Thousand bushels of Stone Coal, and Sixty Thousand Bushels of Charcoal.

The above Iron Works have been in successful operation for a number of years, and the reputation of the Iron fully established, with a capacity for making Five or Six Thousand Tons of superior Charcoal Iron yearly—unsurpassed by any manufactured in the United States. The facilities for obtaining Pig Iron are superior to any established in the West. There have been three Charcoal Furnaces within one to three miles of the Mill, capable of producing Seven or Eight Thousand Tons of Pig Iron yearly. If is said.

The facilities for obtaining cheap supplies of Corn, Pork and other articles are unsurpassed.

Shipments of Iron can be made to the mouth of Cumberland River all seasons of the year.

TERMS OF SALE.

The Rolling Mill, Forge and Lands thereto attached, Tools, embracing Mill, Forge and Blacksmith Tools, and Weighing Scales, are to be sold on a credit of one, two and three and four years from date, with approved security, and lien retained until the purchase money is paid.

It is understood that the purchaser of the mill, lands and fixtures is to take the wrought iron and cast iron scraps, stone coal, charcoal, farming tools, carpenter tools, corn, hay, mules, cattle, hogs, iron safe and fixtures in office, waggon, cattle, medicines, &c., and pay cash at a fair valuation, two disinterested men to fix said valuation; in case they do not agree, to call in a third man.

The object of the sale is to close up said business agreeably to the articles of co-partnership.

Capitalists wishing to invest in a profitable iron property will do well to examine the same, when competent men will be ready at all times to show the property, and give particulars until day of sale.

HILLMAN BROTHERS.

jel8-tocl

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE,

IN AND NEAR

SARDIS, MONROE COUNTY, OHIO.

Being desirous of changing my business, I offer for sale my valuable property, situated in and near the town of Sardis, comprising a FARM near Sardis, and one mile from the Ohio river, containing one hundred and eighty acres, ninety acres of which are cleared and under cultivation, with young Orchard of choice fruit trees.

A FARM near Sardis, one and one-quarter miles from the Ohio river, containing 120 acres, fifty acres of which are cleared, with young Orchard, now bearing, containing four hundred trees, of apple, peach, plum and cherry species. Also, my

Large Brick Steam Flouring Mill,

At Sardis, containing two run of four feet burrs; engine 18 inch cylinder, 2 feet stroke, 2 double-flued boilers. This mill is situated in the midst of a fine grain growing region, and has a fine patronage of long standing.

Also, three comfortable DWELLING HOUSES, in one of which I now reside.

TWO STORE-HOUSES, in one of which I am at present doing business.

EDWIN HORNBROOK.

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The subscriber, at Florence, Washington county, Pa., will sell, on reasonable terms, a valuable property, containing about 160 acres, say 100 acres cleared, with a small TENANT HOUSE and FRAME BARN. The land is in a good state of cultivation. The balance is uncleared and nearly timbered. About three-fourths of the Farm is underlaid with an excellent strata of COAL of from 5 to 6 feet in the knee, which has been opened in several places and used on the Farm. It has on it any amount of Limestone, and is well watered with never-failing Springs. It lies near the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, only within 20 to 25 miles, and rather above the bed of the road, say about 27 miles from Pittsburgh, and about 12 from Steubenville. For further information we would refer to WM. McCLEERY, Esq., of Pittsburgh, to the tenant on the Farm, or the subscriber at Florence.

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aug8-tf

VALUABLE COAL LAND FOR SALE.—90 acres of COAL LAND, situate in Union Township, 9 miles from Pittsburgh, and within one-fourth of a mile of the Little Sewickly Run Railroad, the very best quality of Coal, with 40 acres of good timber, under cultivation, and suitable for country residences; this property being a part of the estate of the late James Carter, Esq., deceased. For terms, inquire of PETER BAUER, of Manchester, or of JAMES CARTER, on the premises, Executors of James Carter. jy20-1m

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—For sale, that beautiful Homestead, of the late Colonel MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, attaining 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 80 acres of hill land heavily timbered, and the balance under cultivation. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offers peculiar facilities for the Mining, loading and shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

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Several valuable tracts of OIL TERRITORY, bordering on the Kanawha river, West Virginia, are offered for sale by the undersigned. For information, deeds, plans, &c., apply to me at No. 60 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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United States 7-30's	.....	99 62½
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Pittsburgh & Steubenville RR	.....	5 00
Iron City National	80 00	.....
Merchants and Manufacs' National	54 50	.....
Third National	132 00	.....
Columbia	97 00	.....
Cherry Run and Pithole	.....	65
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	.....	95
Central Bank	.....	85
Merchants	.....	40
McAloy	.....	90
Oil Basin, dividend included	.....	8 75
Ohio Valley	.....	80
Paxton	.....	2 50
Philadelphia, Lancaster & Cherry Run	.....	1 40
Tarr, Story & Cherry Run	.....	43
Whitely Creek	.....	3 00
Hemlock	.....	4 00
Phoenix	.....	1 05
Macksburg	.....	3 25

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19—P. M.

The prominent feature of the Stock Market to-day was the sharp demand for Ritchie oil stock. Fourth street, that has been intolerably dull for more than a fortnight, was considerably enlivened in stock circles, and certificates of Ritchie were changing hands almost equal to its palmy days. The sum total of the transactions amount to about twenty-one thousand shares. It sold early in the day at 52½ cents, and after-wards at 55, 60 and 65 cents. It closed firm at 60 cents. The cause of this favorable turn in this long neglected stock was the good condition of the wells. The company is receiving more oil in proportion to her capital than any other on the list, besides possessing a large tract of territory near Oil Creek not yet developed. Cumberland, in the excitement in Ritchie, was not much sought after to-day. We heard of a sale of twenty shares at $29. There was a sale of two hundred shares of Cherry Run Central at 55 cents came under our notice, and a hundred and fifty shares Oil Basin including dividend, at 8s.

—The Allegheny and Pittsburgh Oil Company announces a dividend of three per cent. from the profits of the last two months, payable, free of tax, on the 1st proximo.

—In Philadelphia, to-day, oil company shares were less active, though some recently announced dividends have lent a little more firmness to the market: Maple Shade declined to 7½. The excitement arising out of the late Wall street frauds has very much abated, and affairs appear to be steadily returning to their former condition. There is, however, still a certain feeling of caution and mistrust, arising from an apprehension that the effects of a failure of two large firms may not be the end of this kind of business.

—Information has been given of the appearance of a new fraud in the National Bank currency, viz: the alteration of fives to fifties. It is accomplished by the pasting process, the figures "50" being pasted over the "5" in the upper corners of the note and also upon the back. The words "Fifty Dollars" in the center of the face of the note are extracted by means of acid, and "Fifty Dollars" printed in its place. The small figures around the margin of the note are covered respectively with green and black ink. The entire work is issued with great care, and is well calculated to deceive. They may be easily distinguished, however, by the engravings, the gems, neffects having on the face representations of Columbus in 1492 and of Pocahontas, and on the reverse the landing of Columbus, while on the fifties there are representations of Washington, presenting the Declaration and at Valley Forge, and on the reverse the emancipation of the Pilgrims.

—The New Orleans *Price Current* of August 11, says: The Bank Note Market has shown only a moderate degree of activity. There have, however, been considerable sales of Bank of New Orleans bills at from 84½ up to 87½c per dollar; some Bank of Louisiana at 85 to 86c; a round sum of Louisiana State at 85; and a small amount of Union at 75 to 78. The Canal Bank, the Citizens' Bank and the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank redeem their circulation with National currency. The Southern Bank and the Bank of America have continued specie payments but have so little circulation left out, that their bills are seldom met with.

The affairs of the White Mountain Bank, New Hampshire, on being examined a short time since by the Bank Commissioners, were found in a bad condition, and Mr. Jas. W. Weeks, of Lancaster, was appointed assignee. The Commissioners say:

"It was recently ascertained that there had been $31,000 more of the bills of the Bank issued than had been admitted by Mr. Williams. He has only charged himself with $108,000 in bills received from the engravers, while the engravers' book shows $139,000. Bills delivered to and received by and for him. All the bills redeemed have been burned, the entire amount thus destroyed being $60,000, leaving a balance of $79,000 in circulation or to be accounted for. It is hoped that there is not so large an amount in bills still out, but no other conclusion can be arrived at from the foregoing data.

"There is due depositors $860; due the Suffolk Bank, $5,000; making the entire liabilities $65,000, not including the stock (the original value of which was $50,000), mostly owned by the estate of the late Jared W. Williams and by Geo. C. Williams, late cashier. Not over $4,300 is owned outside these parties. The assets of the bank, including notes, private and post, cash items and furniture, foot up $61,994 72, leaving a deficit of $15,942 83. The late cashier's bond is for $20,000, and is ample; the real estate of the said bank has been attached in behalf of the bank, and which is situated in Jefferson, Lancaster, Northumberland and Pittsburg, N. H., and Middleton, Vt., is believed to be worth $25,000 more. In the opinion of the commissioner there is no possible chance for bill-holders to lose anything by the bills of the bank.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
PITTSBURGH, Saturday, August 21, 1865. }

The following are the receipts of crude and refined oils by the Allegheny River and the Atlantic and Lake Railroad, for the past week, also from the opening of navigation to the 19th it clusive:

	A. River.	A. V. R. R.	Total
Monday, August 14	1,063	1,301	2,364
Tuesday, August 15	2,618	909	3,523
Wednesday, August 16	1,004	1,366	2,370
Thursday, August 17	2,099	1,200	3,299
Friday, August 18	1,320	931	2,441
Saturday, August 19	481	823	1,304
	8,996	6,683	15,679
Since op'ng navigation	281,506	98,091	379,597

Above will be found carefully prepared statistics of the receipts of oil at this place for the past week; also from the opening of navigation. There may be a difference of opinion as regards the amount produced among the wells that are located in the western part of the state. One thing is very certain, the receipts of this place were large, while report says there is a large amount at the wells awaiting a favorable opportunity to reach this market. The entire river receipts to date reach 200,392 barrels. The receipts by rail during the same period amount to 104,714 barrels, making a total of 305,50 barrels. That the readers of the COMMERCIAL may be fully advised of these important movements, we publish a daily table of receipts by river and rail. That our efforts are properly appreciated we entertain no doubt. The leading commercial papers copy our reports entire, but generally forget to say what paper they were obtained from. Probably they are opposed to the credit system. The Oil market during the week did not exhibit the same activity that was manifested during the previous one. Although the sales were to a fair extent, they exhibit a falling off in the various descriptions. The refiners have about all the business they can manage, their sales for July and the present month being very extensive. Thousands of barrels were disposed of for September and October delivery. It will take some time for them to fill the orders they have on their books. Until that is accomplished they will be in no hurry to make other contracts. Prices were a shade lower. That is, we have sales of bonded, for immediate delivery, reported at 43@43½c, free on board, and Philadelphia delivery at 51c. Free Oil was neglected. Buyers were shy, preferring to operate in bonded.

CRUDE OIL—Prices during the week have undergone various changes. The market at the opening was steady at 19½@20c, without packages. Each day prices became weaker—buyers having an eye to business held back; the result was that before the close sales were made at 17½@18c ₩ gallon. Of course these sales were sold to be of high gravity. Other sales were made a shade above these prices. The market was dull for most descriptions. A few thousand barrels of tanked oil was disposed of considerably below what the article cost before it was tanked. Tar—Prices have declined during the week to $5 per barrel. That seems to be the ruling figure at present. Naphta or Benzole seem to be among the articles not wanted and prices were nominal. The week's receipts exhibited a large falling off by river. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

REFINED OIL.—There was a fair demand for bonded. Sales 1,000 barrels Hutchinson's brand, bonded, at 51¾c; 2,000 barrels do, said to be at 51c. Sales in a small way were made on the spot at 46c for bonded and 55c for free. 500 barrels of bonded for Philadelphia delivery at 51½c.

TAR.—The market was unchanged—sales 100 barrels at $8.

BENZOLE.—Sales 75 barrels free at 38c; sales 25 barrels Nonpareil, 58 gravity, at 46c.

CRUDE.—The sales were not very extensive. Dealers generally were inclined to hold off and take a rest. Sales 300 barrels at 18c, without packages; sales 2,000 barrels f. o. b. at 24c, packages included; sales 100 barrels, without packages, at 18½c.

OIL RECEIPTS PER ALLEGHENY RIVER.

Fisher & Bro	325
A. L. Linton	255
Total	580

Oil Receipts Per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Wormser, Myers & Co., 110 barrels refined for Point Breeze.

Forsyth, Brother & Co., 70 barrels refined for Point Breeze.

Forsyth, Brother & Co., 39 barrels refined for Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Company, 167 barrels refined for Philadelphia.

National Refining and Storing Company, 54 barrels refined for Philadelphia.

Forsyth, Brother & Co', 50 barrels refined for Pittsburgh.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, August 19.—Petroleum dull and easier, at 52@53c for crude; 82½@83 for refined in bond, and 71@75c for do free.

Philadelphia Iron Market.

August 19.—Iron—The market for all kinds continues excited and on the advance, with further sales at $150@ 200 for forge and $40@42 for No. 1; makers having sold up at these figures are asking a further advance, and No. 1 is held at $42@42½ ₩ ton, and very scarce. Scotch Pig is quiet. For manufactured Iron the demand is active and prices tending upward. Bars are quoted at $90@6 and Rails at $5 ₩ ton.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
PITTSBURGH, Monday, August 21, 1865. }

BUSINESS on Saturday was not very active. The sales were principally of a retail description, and buyers were not disposed to operate to any extent just at present. The receipts of produce are on the increase. The late advance has increased the receipts materially. The stock on hand is not large. Wheat finds ready purchasers at previous quotations. Oats—The new crop is coming in freely, and prices were about the same. Corn scarce; buyers were plenty at full prices. Barley and Rye were neglected, and nobody wants to purchase. Flour—The receipts about keep pace with the demand, and prices have undergone no change. Bacon—The limited supply on the market favors holders, who are not disposed to give way; the prospect of the present stock being exhausted being among the things that might be realized. The principal inquiry was for the better qualities. Groceries were steady with a moderate local demand for all descriptions. Sugars are held at a slight advance. Teas are looking up in the East. On the landing steamboating appears to be drawing to a close, unless we have more water. The arrivals were confined to the light draught packets. The departures include the J. S. Hall for Gallipolis with all the freight she could carry, and a good number of people. The packet Centralia left for Memphis. The Forest City did not arrive from Parkersburg; she will leave to-day at noon. The Lorena was detained on Saturday; she will not loose to-day without fail. The Emma Graham has laid up at Zanesville until we have a rise of water, which from present appearances seems to be far off. Below will be found the sales which came under our notice:

BACON—The market remains steady with a good local demand. The late advance appears to have checked foreign operations. Sales 250 lbs. S'd's, (@18c. Sides—1100 lbs ribbed, 18@18½c. Plain hams sold at 21@22½c; sugar cured hams, 23@24. Country meat sold at lower figures.

LARD—Sales 10 tierces at 21@21½c.

LARD OIL—The market was quiet; sales No. 1 at $2 05, No. 2, $1 75@1 80 ₩ gallon.

POTATOES—The receipts continue to increase, with a fair demand. Sales of 200 bbls Jersey sweet at $8 ₩ bbl.

PEANUTS—The receipts continue liberal. We note sales 100 bags, $3; 100 do, $3@3 12; 150 do in lots, $3 25@3 40 ₩ box.

BUTTER—Dull. This, however, has been the state of the market for some time past. We note sales 600 lbs fresh roll and 6 packages choice, 22@23c; inferior sold at various prices.

EGGS—Dull, with sales at 15c.

HYDRAULIC CORKS—Sales of 120 bbls at $2 50.

FLOUR—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The receipts about keep pace with the demand, hence we have no surplus stock on hand. The low stage of water will cut off receipts through that channel, and may effect the figures as usual. The principal inquiry was for favorite brands. Sales—Extra family, ice bbls Buckeye, $10; 25 bbls choice, $10@9 75; 500 bbls family, $9 50@9 75; 200 bbls do, $9; Spring, superfine flour sold at $8 75@8 80—country grades at still lower figures.

HAY—The sales at the scales were small; 6 loads only were disposed of at $12@16 ₩ ton.

STRAW—Sales of 4 loads at the scales at $10@16 ₩ ton.

FEED AND MEAL—Quiet and steady.

ASHES—Sales of 3 tons pearl ash at 8½c from store.

CHEESE—Sales in steady demand at fair prices, Among the sales—Western Reserve, 25 boxes at 16@16c; Goshen, 25 bxs at 18@19c; Hamburg, 30 bxs at 16@17c.

LEAD—Was in fair demand. Sales of 150 pigs at 9½c; 50 do, in lots, at 10c.

PIG LEAD—Was in fair demand, the leading articles. Corn was fancied: sales 270 bush ear from store at 90c; 500 bush do at 87c. Oats—The receipts are increasing; sales 200 bush from store at 60c; 100 do, same figures; sales 70 do old, in sacks, at 55c; 100 do from store at 56c. Wheat was steady; sales two car loads—the terms were withheld. Prices were nominally the same.

Pig Iron Imports Per Pennsylvania Central.

The following are the receipts of Pig Iron per the Pennsylvania Central Railroad for the month of July, 1865, with the consignees, number of cars, tons and pounds weight, of Pig Iron. The cars number 173. This is unusually light receipt by that route:

	Consignees.	Cars.	Tons.	Pounds.
July	2, S. P. Frank & Co.	12	121	230,148
	5, Port Pitt Foundry,	1	10	21,042
	6, A. Bryan & Co.	3	30	67,242
	7, Port Pitt Foundry,	1	10	20,467
	7, S. M. Wickersham,	3	30	67,872
	7, A. S. Bryan & Co.	3	30	67,711
	7, Port Pitt Foundry,	1	10	19,240
	8, D. Crawford,	3	30	68,550
	10, Moorhead,	3	30	67,554
	11, Fort Pitt Foundry,	1	10	21,462
	12, do do	1	10	20,184
	13, do do	1	10	20,392
	14, do do	1	10	20,192
	14, J. Moorhead,	4	40	90,095
	14, R. C. Loomis,	3	30	68,682
	15, S. M. Wick'rsham,	6	63	132,000
	17, G. R. Bryan & Co.,	2	20	44,796
	17, R. G. Loomis,	1	10	22,542
	17, J. Moorhead,	1	10	22,132
	17, Fort Pitt Foundry,	1	10	19,194
	18, G. S. Bryan & Co.,	3	30	67,292
	18, S. M. Wickersham,	5	50	114,512
	19, Fort Pitt Foundry,	1	10	22,932
	20, J. Moorhead,	1	10	21,882
	21, Fort Pitt Foundry,	1	10	21,764
	21, do do	1	10	22,330
	21, J. Moorhead,	1	10	22,992
	21, D. Crawford,	1	10	23,042
	21, R. C. Loomis,	2	20	44,912
	22, Nimick & Co.,	3	30	68,920
	22, Fort Pitt Foundry,	1	10	20,592
	24, Nimick & Co.,	2	20	45,500
	25, S. M. Wickersham,	5	50	114,884
	26, R. C. Loomis,	1	10	22,880
	28, Fort Pitt Foundry,	1	10	19,744
	28, S. M. Wickersham,	6	60	134,222
	29, G. S. Bryan,	3	30	67,985
	29, Nimick & Co.,	2	20	45,940
	29, Fort Pitt Foundry,	1	10	19,191
	30, S. M. Wickersham,	5	50	113,892
	31, Fort Pitt Foundry,	1	10	19,014
	31, J. Moorhead,	2	20	46,123
	31, S. M. Wickersham,	5	50	112,992
	31, Bryan & Caughey,	1	10	22,400
	31, S. M. Wickersham,	6	60	113,431
	31, Fort Pitt Foundry,	1	10	20,580
	31, S. M. Wickersham,	10	100	225,500
	31, H. Chrisholow,	1	10	20,072
	31, Fort Pitt Foundry,	1	10	18,511
	31, S. M. Wickersham,	10	100	226,742
	31, G. S. Bryan & Co.,	5	50	117,499
	31, J. Moorhead,	2	20	45,234
	31, S. M. Wickersham,	9	90	200,241
	31, S. M. Wickersham,	8	80	179,950
	31, R. C. Loomis,	1	10	22,012

Bloom Imports Per Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

The following are the receipts of Blooms per the Pennsylvania Central Railroad for the month of July, 1865, together with the consignees, number of cars, pieces and weight. They were unusually light. The dullness of the iron trade that had possession of the market during that period is plainly manifest. The present month will show a large increase over the last one:

	Consignees.	Cars.	Pieces.	Weight.
July	5, D. Crawford,	3	82	43,789
	7, J. Moorhead,	3	180	21,110
	7, Fort Pitt Foundry,	1	60	12,033
	8, G. S. Bryan & Co.,	3	210	36,440
	8, D. C. McCormick,	3	170	21,035
	10, Lyon, Shorb & Co.,	1	162	20,770
	11, Lyon, Shorb & Co.,	1	124	21,740
	12, Moorhead,	3	210	22,525
	13, J. Moorhead,	3	170	20,970
	13, Lyon, Shorb & Co.,	1	176	19,810
	13, Lyon, Shorb & Co.,	1	192	21,930
	17, J. Moorhead,	3	170	19,115
	18, D. C. McCormick,	1	170	19,675
	19, Lloyd & Black,	1	181	20,070
	19, Rodgers & McClintock,	1	170	19,630
	20, Lyon, Shorb & Co.,	2	224	40,810
	21, J. Moorhead,	3	181	21,205
	21, Rodgers & McClintock,	1	157	19,610
	24, J. Moorhead,	3	171	21,390
	24, Lyon, Shorb & Co.,	2	172	21,490
	25, D. C. McCormick,	1	170	19,810
	28, J. Moorhead,	3	170	20,670
	28, D. Crawford,	1	90	21,430
	31, Lyon, Shorb & Co.,	1	162	21,000
	31, D. C. McCormick,	1	157	17,930
	31, J. Moorhead,	3	178	17,967
	31, Lloyd & Black,	1	189	21,735
	31, J. Moorhead,	3	176	21,410
	31, Lyon, Shorb & Co.,	1	176	22,000

New York Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, August 19.

STOCKS.

Wall street has about recovered its composure. There are no symptoms of the panicky feeling of two or three days ago, confidence becoming more general, and the market differs little from its condition a week ago. The losses connected with frauds and failures will fall chiefly upon strong institutions and firms, and will not be likely to produce further cases of suspension. It is understood that the losses of Graham & Co., upon stock contracts will not exceed $200,000. The assets already collected under the assignment amount to be about forty per cent. of the liabilities.

RAILWAY STOCK.

The market is strong and generally better, with a good demand for stocks. There were large purchases of Erie and Pittsburgh on buyers and sellers options. There is considerable short interest out, purchases present and anticipated for, which help to sustain the market. Government Securities were all higher, with improved demand. Coal and Miscellaneous shares firm, with an upward tendency.

GOLD

Very strong, and market generally advancing. It is supposed that the sales from the sub-treasury have ceased for the present. The shipments to-day were $250,000 and the southern demand about the same. The defalcation in the Erie road does not excite much attention. The amount is made up by the officers of the company, as only about $2,750. Money shows more ease. There is more confidence and the discrimination is closer respecting borrowers is less severe. There was some excitement in

PETROLEUM STOCKS

this evening, and the market was very firm. Webster firm, and in demand. There was a large amount of buyers' options called in to-day, only part of them delivered. There was also a great interest in the stock. Pithole rose to $100 on the report of the new 300 bbl well. United States firmer, and advanced to $26 60; sales were made at the following: Pithole Creek, 72; Webster, 2 60; Bradley, $3 50; Heydrick, 85; Montana, 2 25; Chenigo, 1 50; First National, 12 00; Oil Creek, 5 55.

PETROLEUM

Is dull and easier at 32@32½c for crude, 82½@83c for refined in bond, and 71@75c for do free.

The *Post* has the following

REVIEW OF THE WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The Flour market has been much excited, especially for higher grades, which have advanced a dollar a barrel. The demand has been partially speculative, owing to the accounts of short crops in the West. Arrivals have been light, and the stock much reduced. This, together with the advance in gold, gives sellers the advantage. Extra State, $7 10@7 25; shipping Ohio, $8 90@8 75; St. Louis, $11 25@$15 00. Wheat is in active demand, mainly speculative; prices have advanced 4 to 24c per bushel, which has checked all business for export. The stock has been materially increased, and now exceeds 700,000 bushels. The market closes strong at $1 45@1 51 for spring; $1 90@2 05 for red western, $2 06@2 10 for amber, and $2 15@2 20 for white. Our estimates of a short crop of wheat, as given in our last report, has been fully confirmed. Corn active and fluctuated rapidly, influenced by the large arrivals. Prices were well maintained. The high prices have checked export inquiry, and the market closes steady at 90@96c for western mixed. The stock has been largely increased. Oats arrived very freely. There was little demand. The market closed to decline to from the extreme point, closing dull at 60c for western. Pork—Demand moderate; the receipts have been light, and the stock accordingly small. Prime mess has been in demand for Government use; prices are firm at $27@27 50. Beef has been in brisk demand, and sales 525 bbls at $10@12 for repacked; from store at 60c; 100 do, same figures; sales 70 do old, in sacks, at 55c; 100 do from store at 56c. Wheat was steady; sales two car loads—the terms were withheld. Prices were nominally the same.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

[From Work, McCouch & Co., Stock and Exchange Brokers.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 19.—St. Nicholas, 1½; Maple Shade, 7½; Curtin, 3; Caldwell, 2½; Dalzell, 4½; McClintock, 2; Excelsior, 2½; Oil Creek and Cherry Run, 1¼; Corplander, 1¾.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, August 19.—Gold continues to lend upward, from a combination of causes. It is understood that for the present at least the Sub-Treasury has suspended. There is a demand for the Stock at the rate of about three-fourths of a million a week. The payments of customs are also heavy, and will be millions per week, while the advance in foreign exchange to near the special shipping point produces an active business in that direction and sold specie. These circumstances naturally force up the premium. There is but little speculation. The price this morning late ranged at 141½.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, August 19.—The money market steady at 7 ₩ cent. Sterling Exchange quiet at 109½@109¾. American gold firmer, opening at 143¾, advancing to 144, and closing at 143¾@144. Total export of specie to-day $201,674. Government stocks firm.

San Francisco Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—The week opened favorably for trade, and a fair business was done in consequence. The stock of imported goods in first hands is light, and jobbers show more disposition to replenish the stock. The mining stock market is very dull.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, August 19.—Wheat advanced 2c, losing yesterday's advance. Sales of white Michigan, $1 85@1 87; red do, and amber Michigan, $1 89; new, $1 30@1 82; old No. 1 red Wabash, $1 85@1 86; No. 2, $1 75. Corn 1c lower; sales at 75c. Oats decreased 2c; sales at 60c.

Milwaukie Market.

MILWAUKIE, August 19.—Flour dull. Wheat active at $1 29@1 30. Freights firm, and advanced 1c. Receipts of flour, 1,000 bbls; wheat, 80,000 bushels. Shipments of flour, 6,000 bbls; wheat, 36,000 bushels.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per P. F. W. & C. Railroad—J Floyd & Co, 3 bbls eggs; McFeeley & Co, 10 bundles candles; T C Jenkins, 30 sacks oats; E Hazelton, 25 doz buckets, 25 dozen washboards; J H Lippincott, 4 dozen washboards; Seibert & Morgan, 2 bbls whiskey; 1 do milk, 5 dozen buckets, 10 dozen washboards; A S Fry, 20 bbls flour, 90 sacks mixed feed; R Palmer, 3 kegs lard; J B Lyon & Co, 50 bbls sand; J Wood & Son, 5 tons metal; H H Collins, 21 bbls fire clay; Baisley & Vandergrift, 3 bbls apples; D Wallace, car coal; J K Burger, 5 empty barrels; Shoninger & Lang, 100 bbls flour; J Ludwig, 1 car corn, 9 sacks oats; J & W Farley, 1 car coal; Watt & Wilson, 2 bbls whiskey; Richards & Heron, 100 do; J Best, 30 bbls lard; Guy, Burke & Co, 40 bbls flour; Ferson & Co, 3 cars wheat; J S Liggett & Co, 1 do.

Imports per Cleveland & Pitts. R. R.—J S Liggett & Co, 1425 bush wheat; Culp & Shepard, 30 bbls flour; Kingsbury, Smith & Co, 50 bbls do; Wolff, Bro & Co, 159 sks oats; Maj A S M Morgan, 2000 lbs ammunition; C A Naunnor, 40 bbls oil and tallow; R & W Hamilton, 1 bbl tobacco; Hamilton & Co, 1 do; Hamilton & Co, 300 sks do; Potter, Aikens & Shepard, 10 bbls apples; Holmes & Co, 1 bbl do; Hamilton & Co, 1 do; Schoonmaker & Lang; 98 sks oats; 4 bbls green apples; S M Potter, 2½ bbls eggs; Spencer & McKay, 250 sacks barley; I C Jenkins, 90 sks oats; Dorrington & Co, 1 3 do; F Sellers, 100 bbls flour; I Pennock, 31 chimney tops; Hammer & Danler, 57 bdls chairs, 10 rockers; Zinkand & Armitage, 54 bdls chairs; Lyon, Shorb & Laughlins, 40 old car wheels; McKee & Bro, 3 bbls collars; S P Markle, 55 sks rags; M W Rankin, 3 bbls Bacon.

Imports per Pitts & Connellsville R.R.—S McCanton, 52 bdls wall paper, 3 sacks sacks; S Rutherford, 250 bush oats; C B Leech, 10 bbls cement; I H Voltz, 250 sacks oats; Abrams & Co, 90 sks oats; Lloyd & Black, 2 bbls whiskey; 1 do, 1 do; Fleming & Co, 15 bbls crude oil.

Imports per Allegheny Vall y R. R.—Martin, Oliver & Brickell 2 cars iron; Wm Bingham 1 car oats; 100 do; Fleming & Co, 25 sacks do; Adams & Austin 48 sacks do; Fleming & Bro 15 bbls crude oil.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Parkersburg.

PER FORREST CITY.—Dorrington & Co 18 sks oats; McFadden, Gardner & Co, 1 bale; Sales Handling; Kinman & Openheimer 5 do; Sturgeon & Bro 20 bbls oats; Fleming & Co 21 pgs eggs; Ardesco Oil Co 151 oil bbls; Woolridge & Wood 10 do; Packtmer & Ferris 82 pkgs furniture; W B Horner 5 bxs wine; Hitchcock, McCreary & Co 25 sks oats; Wm Bratton 30 bbls ale; Comer 100 sks oats; G Blumershine 4 casks wine.

St. Louis.

PER HARD TIMES—J Dickey & Co, 20 bbls oil; R E Sellers, 12 hds stems; J Irwin, 1 bx dried beef; Kennard & Openheimer 5 do; Sturgeon & Bro, 200 bbls oats; Fleming & Co, 21 pgs eggs; Ardesco Oil Co 151 oil bbls; Woolridge & Wood 10 do; Packtmer & Ferris 82 pkgs furniture; W B Horner 5 bxs wine; Hitchcock, McCreary & Co 25 sks oats; Wm Bratton 30 bbls ale; Comer 100 sks oats; G Blumershine 4 casks wine.

Louisville.

August 17.—The *Press* says:

The river was falling steadily yesterday, with full five feet water in the canal in the evening, by the mark, having lost about one foot during the day. There are five inches at the head of the falls, and fifteen inches at the foot. The regular packet for Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, the Hartford, left at 10 o'clock, A. M., and the thermometer ranging from 75 to 75 in the Shade.

The falls last evening there were three feet large in the pass, down the Indian chute, and falling.

The Convention of Bishops of the Western States, which commenced at Louisville on the 14th instant, adjourned on Thursday at 12 o'clock, and the delegates returned to their respective dioceses. The session was conducted the most harmonious of any yet held. Among the resolutions adopted, was one having an equable and liberal basis of wages, to govern the Diocesan Missionaries represented; also, memorializing the Legislature of different ports, for the refusal to any and parties applying for licenses unless they are competent to discharge the duties of the same, and on the recommendation of the Bishop of the Diocese.

As the resolutions are to be published in all the cities sending delegates, on or before the 20th of September, we will not give any further report.

Names of Boats Sold at Monad City, Purchasers and Prices.

CAIRO, August 19.—The following a list of boats sold at Mound City to-day, with the names of purchaser and prices paid.

Argosy, W P Schenk, $10,000; Alexandria, Wm Markland, $2,400; Abeona, John A Williamson, $4,600; Brilliant, J H Shaffer & Co, $6,000; Richard Rowett, sen, $2,000; Bostona, David White, $7,000; Caledonia, 2 B Ward, $8,700; Curlew, James Delaken, $5,000; Cricket, W Hinkley, $5,000; Dacotah, Kentucky, $12,000; Exchange, W G Priest, $7,100; Dawn, B Calsden, $7,300; Forrest Rose, D White, $8,200; Fair Play, C C Hannan, $8,000; Gen Anderson, Rendison, $6,000; E Hyman, Pink Varble $12,200; Gamage, J R Griffith, $11,000; Gen Brady, ocean Steamer, and David White, $22,000; Gen Price, W H Harrison, $5,000; General Lyon, W H Thorwegan, $6,250; Groesbeck, Robt Corran, $11,000; Gazelle, Robt Corran, $5,000; Hope, Wm Markland, $7,500; Huntress, Samuel Black, $8,000; Ibex, W H Miller, $19,000; Jillet, Philip Wallack, $6,150; Jude Torrence, Paul Williamson, $9,100; Kentucky, W G Priest, $10,000; Little Rebel, Morgan, $17,000; Mist, C C Hannan, $8,000; Memphis, Wm Markland, $8,500; Maxie, Hutchinson, $11,000; Marmora, D Barr, $8,500; Mosco, David H White, $10,000; New Era, M S Mepham, $5,000; Kentucky Nymph, A N Hutchinson, $9,000; Nahal, E K Verhees, $8,000; Ivanhoe, Thos Scott, $17,000; New Pacific, Lynch, $5,000; Peosta, John H Wagner, $8,500; Prairie Bird, Henry Morton, $8,500; Perl, J Hough, $7,000; Richard Williams, $5,000; Rolla Haines, Wm Smith, $9,200; Reindeer, John A Williamson, $12,300; Springfield, R G Jonson, $4,500; Siren, E S Mills, $9,000; Sallie Lade, James Knudson, $5,000; Silver Cloud, J H Sterne, $11,000; St Clair, J H Sterne, $9,000; Sybil, R Thrindal, James Sampson, J Nixon, $16,000; Texas, E K Trindal, $9,200; Tyler, David White, $9,000; Victory, W Thorwegan, $10,000; Onachita, Thos Morgan, $27,000; Lexington, Thos Scott, $6,000. The following are all tugs; Daisy, James A Hensley, $2,675; Dahlet, H H Packet, $1,000; Bigelow, J E Patton, $1,500; Joy, W G Priest, $2,000; Laurel W H Benny, $1,700; Myrtle, T H Ellis, $5,650; Pern, A T Haight, Thistle, A Haight, $985.—*Democrat*.

UTILITY WORKS.—McLEAN & STROUS,

sole manufacturers of Utility Locks, Utility Shutter and Bolt Hinges, and McLEAN'S PATENT WINDOW SASH SUPPORTERS. They also manufacture superior Counter Scales, Grindstone Hangings, Bed Castors, Strap Hinges, and a general assortment of Builders and Cabinet Hardware. Sash Weights and Sad Irons, all sizes, kept constantly on hand. Office and warehouse,

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COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL, COKE AND LIME,
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The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Coal, Coal and Coke Company are receiving daily, from their Connellsville Works, Coal, Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at lowest rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western shipment.

S. CSCOTT, General Agent.

Office and Yard, Marion Avenue, Allegheny City.

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New York Dry Goods Market.

The weakness of cotton goods, in first hands, to which we have alluded in late reports, has been shown this week in a positive decline of some staple lines of goods. Among the jobbers, however, there has been considerable activity; and it is likely, now that agents have left their warerooms and gone home, there will be an improvement in business at first hands.

The excitement in Wall street has but very remotely affected the dry goods market. The trade is now so little dependent upon credit, that any interruption of discounting operations is of slight consequence to dry goods merchants.

The New England cotton mills are extending their operations as fast as the supply of hands permits. Some of the larger corporations have their agents in Lancashire, England, for procuring operatives, the supply in this country being inadequate. We hear of large new cotton factories being projected—one requiring an outlay of $1,200,000.

BROWN SHEETINGS—Inactive; jobbers buy cautiously; prices of heavy makes ½@2c lower; fine grades are scarce and firm. We quote, as reported, prices, for Stark A, Indian Head, Lawrence G, Appleton A, and Indian Orchard, 38½c; 4-4 Granitville, 28c; 7-8 do, 28c; 4-4 Augusta Factory, 36c; 7-8 do, 27c; Pocasset Canoe 30-inch, 32c; and Pocasset K, 30c; Appletons', 28c for B; 30½c for C, and 28½c for D; a half cent each higher; Newmarket R R, 32½c; do A, 31c, and 30-inches, 28½c; 4-4 Medford, 30c; Massachusetts A, 28c; do B, 26c; 4-4 Nashua extra, 29½c; Atmore, 34c; Shirtings are 24c for Nashua extra; Appleton E, 24c, and N, 23c.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.—Fine goods continue scarce and firm—some being sold ahead; low qualities are in full supply, a shade lower. New York mills are delivering at 47½c; 44 Wamsutta, 42c; 9-8 do, 53c; 7-8 do, 39c; Waterville, 42c; Mount Vernon, 42c; 9-8 do, 50c;